

1866.

E

ES.

EDAL,

SEPA

AD-

AT THE

LCITY

CO.,

ORK.

0,000.

Rents,

FIRE,

RS and

ent.

dent.

ne

ING

ces

Pre-

the

on-

rt-

sh-

the

id,

will

th-

ted

ists

oods

spot

NT

er.

HO

cover

We

irs.

al;

R.

ow,

onthe

al to

lim-

short

and to

ence to

its

rior

ions,

ions,

with.

x.

ests

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME III.—NUMBER 41.
WHOLE NUMBER 145.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1866.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 39 Park Row.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF NUMBER FORTY-ONE.

General Scott.....	645	Various Naval Matters.....	650
The Army.....	646	Seventh Infantry.....	650
Military and Naval Affairs in Con- gress.....	647	Changes in the Subsistence Depart- ment.....	650
The Case of Commander Carter.....	647	Army and Navy Personnel.....	651
Sixteenth U. S. Infantry.....	647	Second U. S. Infantry.....	651
Guns and Armor Plates.....	648	Heavy Field Ordnance.....	651
Fourth U. S. Artillery.....	648	A New Map of Europe.....	652
Quartermaster's Department.....	648	Our Indian Policy.....	653
Affairs in Augusta, Ga.....	649	Editorial Paragraphs.....	654
Payments to Soldiers.....	649	Army Gazette.....	654
What the Army Bill should be.....	649	Navy Gazette.....	655
Desertion in the Army.....	650	Militia Department.....	655
Morris's Tactics.....	650	A New Year Garland.....	657

GENERAL SCOTT.

WINFIELD SCOTT, Brevet Lieutenant-General in the Army of the United States, fifty-two years one of its Major-Generals, and twenty-three years its General-in-Chief, died at West Point, on Tuesday, May 29th, aged eighty years, lacking about two weeks. His departure was not unexpected, as his powers have for some time been failing. He has for a considerable period been the oldest general officer in the United States, if not in the world, and his death is an occasion of great interest, both as the close of a very long, very honorable, and very useful career, and because he was, in a certain sense, the representative man of the old Army, as organized for the War of 1812, and as maintained during the subsequent quarter of a century, until that immense enlargement, which so totally changed its character, at the outbreak of the Rebellion.

General SCOTT was born June 13, 1786, on his father's farm, fourteen miles from Petersburg, Virginia. His grandfather was a Scotchman, of the family of Buccleugh, and escaped with difficulty to America, after having fought for the Pretender at Culloden. The youth went to school, spent a couple of years at William and Mary College, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1806, and next year went to Charleston, intending to settle there.

But he was naturally a soldier. In ancient times his baptismal name would have been reckoned a token that he was to be a victorious general, and he seems to have seized upon his appropriate profession almost as spontaneously as Achilles grasped the weapons, when discovered by Ulysses among the girls. When President JEFFERSON, in May, 1807, before the trip to Charleston, called for volunteers to exclude the British from landing on our coasts, young SCOTT at once enlisted, and served in the Petersburg cavalry troop. Almost instantly on his arrival at Charleston, he found that a war with Great Britain was expected to follow the embargo, and instantly gave up his legal plans and went by sea to New York, to obtain a commission. But this alarm also was false, and the eager volunteer had to return again to Virginia, where a commission as captain of light artillery, already promised by the PRESIDENT, and dated May 3, 1808, reached him, and he entered upon his career as a soldier. He recruited a company, and with it was ordered to Louisiana, where Gen. WILKINSON was in command. SCOTT was always outspoken about those whom he did not like, and in an ardent discussion with some officers, he expressed his opinion that WILKINSON was as much a traitor as BURR. For this, together with a trumped-up charge of peculation, he was tried, acquitted of everything like fraud, but suspended for a year, as guilty of "unofficer-like conduct." Passing this year in study, the young captain was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, at the declaration of war, in 1812, and felt, he says, that his attaining this rank "at the age of twenty-six, with a hot war before me, seemed to leave nothing to be desired but the continued

"favor of Providence." This natural eagerness for professional activity was afterward replaced by a sincere abhorrence of bloodshed.

The military and political career of General SCOTT from this time are too universally known to need detailed statement. After fighting bravely at Queens-town Heights, where he commanded during part of the day, the cowardice of the Militia forced him to surrender to an overwhelming force of British and Indians. He was soon exchanged, and in the campaign of 1813 served under DEARBORN as Adjutant-General, with the rank of Colonel, and at the same time as Colonel of his regiment, with which he was often actively engaged in the field. He commanded, and was wounded, at the capture of Fort George, May 27th; served well through WILKINSON's Montreal campaign of that year; was commissioned Brigadier in March, 1814, and placed in charge of a camp of instruction at Buffalo, with his officers and troops much improved in discipline and efficiency. He now served a vigorous and brilliant campaign, being present at the taking of Fort Erie, winning the battle of Chippewa, and doing good service at Lundy's Lane, where he was twice wounded. He was now brevetted Major-General, presented by Congress with a gold medal, and urged by influential persons to accept the Secretaryship of War, but declined.

After the peace, General SCOTT made a visit to Europe, at the interesting period when the allied troops were occupying Paris; and returning home, resumed his military duties, and remained thus employed until the Mexican war. In March, 1817, he married Miss MARIA MAYO of Richmond. In 1825 his code of Army Regulations was published; in 1832 he was on service in the "Black Hawk War;" in the latter part of the same year he went South to command the national troops at Charleston and elsewhere in that section, during the nullification excitement. In 1835 he was ordered to Florida, but recalled and employed in the Greek war, and afterward sent before a court of inquiry, but dismissed with honor. In the frontier troubles connected with the Canadian rebellion of 1837, and subsequently with the disputes two years later on the north-eastern boundary line, and with the removal of the Cherokees from Georgia in 1838, General SCOTT was efficient, conciliating and useful as an officer and negotiator.

According to the inevitable gravitation of American politics, General SCOTT now began to be thought of as an available candidate for the Presidency, and had a considerable number of supporters at the Harrisburg Convention of December, 1839; but he recommended his friends to support CLAY, and HARRISON was ultimately chosen. In 1841, at the death of MACOMB, SCOTT became General-in-Chief.

In the Mexican war, the train of successes which began with the capture of Vera Cruz and ended with that of Mexico, raised General SCOTT's military reputation to a very high point, and he also showed much administrative capacity in the government of that country. He honorably declined a *bona fide* proposition to become Dictator of Mexico, and returned home to take his trial before a Court of Inquiry on technical charges. This trial came to nothing, and the honors bestowed upon the successful commander by his country were numerous and enthusiastic, and included a vote of thanks by Congress. In 1848 General SCOTT was again a candidate for the Whig nomination, and in 1852 was nominated, and beaten by General PIERCE, carrying only four States,

though his popular vote was 1,386,580 to 1,601,274 for PIERCE. The personal hostility of JEFFERSON DAVIS defeated several attempts to make General SCOTT Brevet Lieutenant General, but this rank was at last conferred in 1855.

During the early part of the Rebellion, General SCOTT was much in consultation with Government, and did his best to perform his official duties as General-in-Chief, but he was now too infirm for so colossal a charge, and on October 31, 1864, he retired from office, retaining by special act of Congress his pay and allowances. In the succeeding month he sailed for Europe on a tour for his health, but soon returned in consequence of the danger of war consequent upon the Trent difficulty, intent to prevent it.

General SCOTT was a man of majestic, almost gigantic, and symmetrical physique, and great personal strength and endurance. In the prime of life he could go without sleep, or could labor consecutively, even for several days at a time, and his powerful constitution enabled him, so lately as in 1859, at the age of seventy-three, to endure very well the long and laborious journey to Vancouver's Island, where he settled acceptably the critical situation into which the impetuous and hot-spirited HARNEY had plunged the boundary question. His manners were courteous and dignified, sometimes even to stiffness. He was a gentleman of the purest honor and most stainless character. As a general, he was at once prudent and enterprising, never sparing his own person in the field, careful of the health and comfort of his men, ready and eager for every duty, and equally thorough, faithful, and successful in field operations, and in those obscurer and less agreeable duties of organization, discipline and drill, which make in the camp the only soldiers who can be trusted in the field. His career is a good illustration of the fallacy of the loose general notion that a great soldier seeks war and is *ex-officio* a disturber of the public peace. He became, in manhood, like most other eminent commanders, strongly averse to bloodshed. He negotiated several difficult and delicate affairs, of which the North-eastern Boundary Question may serve as an example, with remarkable success—his personal influence being especially enhanced by his rare union of anxious desire for peace and lofty regard for National honor. In his latter years, he seems to have even contracted an extreme and unreasoning horror of war, for whatever reason. His political career was unsuccessful and disagreeable; but it was rather to his credit than otherwise, that his simple, straightforward, soldierly mental habits rendered him an inconvenient instrument of party managers. His appearance as a candidate for office was certainly not the result of any machinations of his own. It was not a fault—it was the misfortune of his virtues. An accomplished, faithful, brave, prompt, energetic, prudent, and successful soldier, an honorable gentleman, a good and patriotic citizen, a kindly, just, wise and pacific negotiator, he lived most nobly and usefully, and so linked his long life and great reputation with his country's honor that the ample observances paid by the American people at his death, both testify to his personal qualities, and unite his fame with all the older glories of our American arms and our American national polity.

THE War Department has detailed two officers to visit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia to investigate certain reports relative to speculation in old iron belonging to the Government, and to make arrangements for disposing of the same.

THE ARMY.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts in relation to regiments, or detachments of regiments, and all items of Army information of general interest.

By direction of the PRESIDENT, the Military Departments of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama have been discontinued in General Orders No. 32, from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office. In the future the States of North Carolina and South Carolina will constitute a new military department, to be called the Department of the Carolinas, and to be commanded by Major-General DANIEL E. SICKLES, headquarters at Columbia, South Carolina. These States will each constitute a military command, the former under Brevet Major-General T. H. RUGER, U. S. Volunteers, the latter under Major-General R. K. SCOTT, U. S. Volunteers. In addition to their regular duties as military commandants, Generals RUGER and SCOTT have been instructed to perform the duties of Assistant Commissioners of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands of their respective States. The States of Georgia and Alabama will in the future constitute a new department, to be known as the Department of the South, with Brevet Major-General C. R. WOODS, U. S. Volunteers, commanding, headquarters at Macon, Ga. These States will constitute a military command, the former under Brevet Major-General DAVIS TILLSON, U. S. Volunteers, the latter under Brevet Major-General WAGER SWAYNE, U. S. Volunteers. Generals TILLSON and SWAYNE have been ordered to exercise the duties of Assistant Commissioners of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the States above-mentioned.

MAJOR-GENERAL HOWARD has received the following letter from Brevet Major-General E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General:

THE PRESIDENT directs that Colonel E. WHITLESEY, Assistant Commissioner for the Freedmen's Bureau of North Carolina; Captain F. A. SEELEY, Superintendent of the Bureau for the Eastern District of North Carolina; Captain ISAAC ROSEKRAUS, Commissioner of Subsistence of Volunteers, on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau; Dr. RUSH, Medical Purveyor; Rev. Mr. FITZ, Assistant Superintendent of the Bureau for the Trent River settlement; Captain WHEELER, Agent for the Bureau at Kingston, N. C.; G. O. GLAVIS, Chaplain, Superintendent, Goldsboro; Major J. C. MANN, Assistant Quartermaster and Financial Agent for the Southern District of North Carolina, and Major Charles J. WICKERSHAM, Sub-Agent for the Bureau at Wilmington, be immediately relieved from duty and ordered to report in arrest to Major-General RUGER, commanding the Department of North Carolina, who will receive instructions in regard to their trials as soon as charges can be prepared against them by the Judge-Advocate-General. If the following named persons are in the employment of the Bureau, they will in like manner be relieved and ordered to report in arrest to the Department commander; Rev. HORACE JAMES, of Massachusetts, Agent—without pay—of the Bureau in Pitt County; also his clerk, named BOYDEN; Mr. WINTHROP TAPPAN, of Maine; Mr. POTTER, said to be interested with Captain SEELEY, and Mr. BROOKS, said to be interested with Captain ROSEKRAUS in cultivating plantations; also, a brother of Captain ROSEKRAUS, said to be employed in the Commissary Department. You will please report your action in the matter, for the information of the Secretary.

MAJOR-GENERAL CANBY, on the 10th ult., ordered that under the authority of the War Department General Orders No. 26, of the 1st inst., all civilians now held for trial by military courts, under authority from headquarters, Department of Louisiana, be turned over to the U. S. District or Circuit Court, for the Eastern District of Louisiana, if the crimes or offences with which they stand charged were committed within the jurisdiction of those courts; and the affidavits and other evidence upon which they are now held, together with the names and residences of the witnesses in each case, will be reported to the proper officer of the court. In the cases of other persons charged with crimes, or offences committed within the territorial jurisdiction of the U. S. Courts, for the Western District of Louisiana, the person so charged will be taken before a U. S. Commissioner, and the affidavits or evidence upon which they are held will be laid before him for his action. But if the Commissioner decline to entertain any case on the ground of a want of territorial jurisdiction, the accused will be held by the military authorities to abide the orders of the PRESIDENT in his case.

THE Governor of Idaho has addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, informing him of the massacre of some sixteen friendly Indians on the 11th of March, near the mouth of Moore's Creek, on the Boise River, by a party of citizens of Ada County. He concludes by saying that there were but two grown males, the rest were Indian women and children. The immediate settlers—miners—protested against the murder, and their statements will be sent in a few days, showing that the Indians were defenceless and peaceable. If anything will serve to bring on a general Indian war it is such acts as these. I have gathered the rest of the tribe and placed them under the protection of the military of this post. The excitement runs high, and I have all I can do to carry

out my instructions against the depraved moral sentiment evinced toward the poor savages. Things look stormy just now, but when the road to the Indian country becomes passable I shall quiet the troubled waters. In no case that I have examined have I found the "red man" the aggressor, but invariably the trouble springs from some fiendish outrage of "bad white men."

An organization has been formed at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., under the style of "The Army and Navy Union of the Wesleyan University." It proposes to include all graduates and under-graduates of the Wesleyan University, who have actually been mustered into the military or naval service of the United States. Those who aided the forces of the Republic in the employ of the Christian or Sanitary Commission, or of the State or National Governments, and were not actually mustered into service, are eligible to honorary membership. The following is a list of the officers of the Union: President, JOHN B. VAN PATTEN, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. V.; Vice-Presidents, ELIAS B. HARVEY, Colonel Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves; DEXTER R. WRIGHT, Colonel Fifteenth Connecticut; GILBERT HAVEN, Chaplain Eighth Massachusetts; JULIUS A. SKILTON, Surgeon U. S. V.; SAMUEL M. MANSFIELD, Colonel Twenty-fourth Connecticut, and Captain U. S. A.; WATSON C. SQUIRE, Captain and Judge-Advocate, staff of General ROUSSEAU; GEORGE C. WEBBER, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Navy; SAMUEL P. HATFIELD, Major First Connecticut artillery; REESE B. GWILLIN, Corporal Twenty-second Connecticut. Secretary, GEORGE C. ROUND, Second Lieutenant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

THE Secretary of War, in response to a resolution, has communicated lists of clerks in his own office and the various bureaus attached to that Department, from which it appears that the total number is about 1,200. Of the whole, 685 have served in the Union Army. The Secretary says that one person only (DOTY) in the Department had been in the Rebel service. He was a deserter from the Rebel Army; appointed by the specific order of the late President LINCOLN after he had joined the Army—the purpose of detaining him being to save him from the hazard of death to which he would be exposed in case of capture by the enemy.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL DYER, Chief of Ordnance, issued the following circular on the 10th ult.: Disbursing officers of ordnance will hereafter make and transmit to this office every Saturday a statement of the public funds for which they are accountable, in which they will designate the sum they may have in their possession, and how much on deposit, and the names of the particular depositories in which all or any portion of the same may be deposited. These weekly statements are to be in addition to the detailed statements of funds which are required to accompany monthly cash accounts.

THE last report from Brevet Major-General J. W. SPRAGUE, Assistant Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Arkansas, is very encouraging. The most of the difficulty comes mainly from that class who are not employing the freedmen or themselves in any useful or lawful occupation. After the close of the present month no rations will be issued to either class, except the sick and helpless, who have no one to look to for support, and who are in infirmaries at two or three points in the State. The freedmen never ask for aid unless in circumstances of utter helplessness from sickness or other causes.

It has been decided by the Second Auditor of the Treasury, whose decision has been sustained by the Second Comptroller, that no claim for bounty or arrearage of pay to the widow or heirs of any individual who at any time deserted from the service of the United States—no matter how short the desertion, notwithstanding he may have subsequently served out the term of his enlistment—shall be allowed. In the prepared bills now before Congress this policy is adopted, and all deserters are excluded from the benefits thereof.

COLONEL MAYNADIER, commander of Fort Laramie, Dakota Territory, who is also one of the Commissioners appointed by the Government to treat with the Indians in that locality, reports the recent arrival of a number of the different tribes in the section of Fort Laramie, whither they were forced to come through destitution and hunger. Provisions were issued to them, for which they were very grateful. No signs of a hostile disposition were observed on the part of any of them.

THE 1st day of June is fixed by the regulations of West Point as the day for the commencement of the annual examination. A telegram, however, has been received by Major-General CULLUM, Superintendent of the Military Academy, which will change the programme for this year. The review before the Board of Visitors will take place on Monday, June 4th, and the examination will commence on Tuesday, June 5th.

THE workmen engaged in collecting and burying the soldiers and civilians who died in the service in and about

Hampton, Va., report to Lieutenant-Colonel MOORE, A. Q. M., that they have thus far exhumed and reinterred in the cemetery at Hampton, the remains of about four thousand men. As most of these men died of wounds or disease in the hospitals located near Fortress Monroe, their names, rank and regiments are all known.

By direction of the Secretary of War, General R. E. CLARY, Chief Quartermaster Department of Tennessee, has been instructed to refund the amount collected by order of Major-General N. J. T. DANA, as a military tax of two dollars per bale on cotton at Memphis, Tenn. Restitution will be made to the parties from whom the amounts were collected, their legal heirs, or the properly constituted attorneys or representatives of the same.

THE Fifth U. S. Veteran Volunteers was mustered out of the U. S. service on Tuesday, May 29th, at New York, with the exception of one company, which was formed by consolidating the three years' men of all the companies. This company is under the command of Captain A. LAKE, and is now stationed at Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor.

THE following resolution authorizing certain medals to be distributed to veteran soldiers, free of postage, was approved on May 26, 1866:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Adjutant-General of the State of Ohio is hereby authorized to distribute through the mails, free of postage, to veteran soldiers reenlisted in Ohio, certain medals furnished by the General Assembly of that State, and in such case the envelope enclosing the same shall be franked by such Adjutant-General in the mode prescribed by the Postmaster-General.

IN our issue of last week it was stated that First Lieutenant HARRY C. CUSHING, Fourth U. S. artillery had been tried by a General Court-Martial. This was a mistake, the person tried being Second Lieutenant HOWARD B. CUSHING, Fourth U. S. artillery, who was attached to Company A, stationed at Washington, D. C. First Lieutenant HARRY C. CUSHING, on the contrary, is a Brevet Captain U. S. A., and is on duty at Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harbor.

IN compliance with General Orders No. 232, A. G. O., May 16, 1866, THOMAS H. RUGER, Brevet Major-General of Volunteers, has assumed the duties of Assistant Commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the State of North Carolina. The rules and regulations governing the Bureau at present in force will be continued, and no changes will be made in the organization of districts or assignment of officers until further orders.

By Special Orders No. 127, Headquarters Department of North Carolina, current series, General RUGER has appointed a General Court-Martial to convene at Raleigh, N. C., May 23, 1866, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to try such prisoners as may be brought before it. Brevet Brigadier-General N. GORF is announced as President, and First Lieutenant A. B. GARDNER Adjutant Seventh regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, as Judge-Advocate.

THE Secretary of War, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, calling for a compendium of the medical statistics collected during the war, states, on the authority of the Surgeon-General, that the records of many of the hospitals have not been received, and that the tabulation of those at hand is not complete; so that any compendium of the medical statistics of the war at this time must necessarily be based upon partial data.

A TEMPORARY arsenal, erected after the occupation of Macon, as a place of deposit for ordnance stores, was blown up on Monday, the 21st ult., while some freedmen were engaged in drawing fuses and extracting powder from shells. Two freedmen were blown to pieces, and others were wounded. The loss of property was light.

COMPANY G, First U. S. infantry, has been detailed for special duty at Headquarters Department of Louisiana, and ordered to report at once to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. CROSBY, Acting Assistant Inspector-General, to relieve Company K, First New Orleans Volunteers, under orders for muster out.

THE Eastern District of the Department of Texas, and the organization of the troops therein as a separate brigade, has been discontinued. The commanding officer and staff officers of the district and brigade have been ordered to rejoin their proper commands.

THE post of Wadmalaw has been abolished, and the territory embraced in it attached to the post of Charleston, the commanding officer of which post has been ordered to detail a company for duty there.

THE Government property at Harewood Hospital, in the vicinity of Washington, will be disposed of at public sale to-day, by order of Brevet Major-General D. H. RUCKER, Chief Quartermaster Depot of Washington.

COMPANY G, Third battalion, Nineteenth infantry, has been fully organized, and is awaiting the orders of the War Department at Newport Barracks, Kentucky.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

The question of increasing the pay of Naval officers has been indefinitely postponed by Congress. In the Senate Mr. GRIMES reported, on the 30th inst., from the Naval Committee, a number of petitions for an increase of pay of Naval officers, and asked that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Mr. GRIMES said an order had been issued by the Navy Department, Order No. 27, which, to a certain extent, met the request of the petitioners. The Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the petitions. Mr. WILSON called up a joint resolution directing the payment of one hundred dollars bounty to each of the privates and non-commissioned officers of the First, Second and Third Indian regiments, which was passed.

The Senate has passed the joint resolution relative to cadet appointments at West Point, prescribing the ages of candidates at from seventeen to twenty-two, except in the cases of those who have served in the Army, who may be received until twenty-four, and excluding from admission those who have served in the Rebel armies. The House has refused, however, to concur in the amendments made by the Senate on the resolution, and a committee of conference has been ordered. The amendment disagreed to by the House is a provision that in making nominations for admissions to West Point, members of Congress shall nominate five persons, from whom the selection shall be made upon the result of a competitive examination.

The House has refused also to concur in the Senate amendments to the House bill amendatory of the pension laws, in their amendments to the Military Academy appropriation bill, and in their amendment to the Fortification bill, which appropriates fifty thousand dollars for Fort Popham, on the Kennebec River, Maine. Committees of conference to reconcile these difficulties have been called for.

The House have passed the substitute reported by Mr. SCHENCK for the bill equalizing bounties. Mr. SCHENCK explained the difference between the substitute and the original bill, as follows: "First, the substitute limited the 'payment of bounty where the soldier was dead, and there was no widow, or minor children under sixteen years of age. Second, the substitute provided that local State bounties should be deducted; but this provision did not really make much difference, because when the local bounties began to be paid, the United States Government was also paying high bounties, amounting really to \$410; so that, in fact, the bill would only apply to those who entered the service in 1861 and the early part of 1862. The substitute made no provision for bounty to substitutes, the committee thinking that, as a general thing, they had no proper claim against the Government. There might be some exception in cases where men, from unselfish and humane motives, went into the Army in place of drafted men; but Congress could only legislate for classes, and such exceptional cases could safely be left to the care of neighborhoods."

The House have called up Mr. SCHENCK's bill to reduce and establish the pay of officers, but have not yet taken action upon it.

Mr. THAYER opposed the bill. He held it to be manifest that in this country, covering such a vast extent of territory, the expenses of living must differ widely in different parts of the country; and that inequality had been always remedied here and in other countries by making the Government the purchaser of the necessities of life, and furnishing them to officers and men as a part of their pay. The abolition of that system would work the grossest inequality, and common sense and common justice were against the proposed change.

Mr. BLAINE exposed the inequality of abolishing commutation of rations, showing the cost of living at Fort Bridger, where the Government had contracted for wood at \$50 per cord, for corn at \$12 a bushel, and for flour at \$75 a barrel, and where he said a Brigadier-General could not support two horses and two children on his pay of \$5,500. Officers on the Utah expedition could not have lived on double their pay if they had not been allowed commutation of rations.

Mr. SCHENCK detailed at length the subject of the bill, and the operation of the present cumbersome and roundabout mode of calculating the pay and allowances of officers. He indicated several amendments which he desired to offer to the bill. These were to make the pay of a General \$15,000 and of a Lieutenant-General \$10,000; to allow to officers in line of the present longevity ration ten per cent additional for every five years of continuous and faithful service.

A resolution has been adopted by the House instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of repealing all laws authorizing brevet rank in the Army of the United States, and providing that, all such distinctions being abolished, some other mark, badge, recognition or reward for gallant actions or meritorious conduct shall be substituted.

A resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing a National Military force in lieu of a Regular or standing Army, to consist of Volunteer regiments mustered into the United States service for three years, and raised and organized by the different States in proportion to their population.

Mr. BROMWELL, of Illinois, introduced a bill to provide for computing the bounties of Veteran Volunteers, so as to protect their rights; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. It proposes to exempt the hundred dollars veteran bounty from the computation of what is to be deducted under the bill to equalize bounties.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting two reports from Major-General STONEMAN, concerning the recent riot at Memphis, which was laid on the table.

A message was received by each House from the PRESIDENT of the United States, communicating information of the death of General SCOTT.

In the Senate Mr. WILSON offered a concurrent resolution that the Military Committees of the two Houses constitute a joint committee to take into consideration the message of the PRESIDENT announcing General SCOTT's death, and report what steps should be taken by Congress to express its appreciation of the character and public services of the late Lieutenant-General.

THE CASE OF COMMANDER CARTER.

In the issue of this journal for April 7th, was published a letter from Secretary WELLES to the Chairman of the House Naval Committee, explaining his action in the case of Commander J. C. CARTER, who has been placed upon the retired list after an examination by a Board of Officers. The statements made in that letter were, naturally enough, very offensive to the officer alluded to. In answer to them we are requested to publish the following documents:

GOVERNOR COX, of Ohio, under date of Columbus, March 7, 1866, says:

During 1863 I was Military Commandant of the District of Ohio, and in that capacity was ordered by the War Department to provide for the protection of our lake coast from apprehended raids from Canada. In the performance of that duty I met you at Sandusky, where you were in command of the U. S. steamer *Michigan*, and performing naval duty similar to my own. In my communications with you I was glad to find that you took a perfectly cool and military view of the situation; that you exerted your influence to allay excitement along the frontier; that your preparations for every contingency were thorough and most promptly made; that your vigilance was complete and unwearied, and that as soon as your ship received her new battery you manifested a sincere desire that the enemy would give you an opportunity to prove the mettle of your command. When I add to this, that I was struck by the morality, sobriety, and correctness of your deportment as an officer, and your zeal to cooperate earnestly with me in the public service, I do not know what more I would add to show that my estimate of you as an officer and a gentleman was very high. I deeply regret that you should be subjected to any unfriendly criticism, and shall never hesitate to declare that I regard your services on the Lakes to be every way honorable to the Navy of which you are an officer, and such as should be a cause of congratulation instead of detraction.

To this Major-General DIX appends:

I was employed by the Secretary of War to investigate the facts concerning the raid on Lake Erie, in 1864, and I fully concur in Governor Cox's testimony.

Colonel WILLIAM S. PIERSON, under date of Windsor March 30, 1866, says:

During the Summer and Autumn of 1863 there were apprehensions of attacks from Canada, and the U. S. steamer *Michigan*, under your command, was sent to cooperate with me in defence of the post. We had very many exciting rumors, and were kept constantly on the watch, but no enemy ever came and no casualty happened while I was in command. You were vigilant and intelligent in the discharge of your duties as an officer, and in your personal habits moral and temperate—even to total abstinence. Indeed, I regarded you as a Christian gentleman.

Mr. J. W. EDWARDS, Supervisor of Marquette Township, Michigan, and President of the Village Common Council, says:

Your arrival at this port with the vessel under your command, early on the morning of the 3d inst., under orders from the Secretary of the Navy to protect the lives and property of our citizens, justly merits prompt recognition and grateful appreciation. Such promptitude in affording efficient succor, when our lives and property were supposed, to be imperilled, evinces the paternal care of a beneficent Government; and your promptness in carrying into execution your instructions, your kind and gentlemanly bearing, and your valuable counsels, deserves the warmest gratitude of our authority and citizens.

The following is an extract of a letter dated St. Catharines, C. W., November 1, 1864.

I avail myself of this opportunity to bring to your notice the case of Captain CHARLES H. COLE, another escaped prisoner of General FORREST's command, (who was taken about six weeks since in the *Michigan* (the Federal war steamer on Lake Erie), and is charged with an attempt at piracy (for attempting to capture the vessel), with being a spy, etc. The fact is that he projected and came very near executing, a plan for the capture of that vessel and

the rescue of the prisoners on Johnson's Island. He failed only because of the return of the Captain (CARTER) of the *Michigan* a day or two sooner than expected, and the betrayal (in consequence of C.'s return) of the entire plot.

SIXTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY.

The following is a list of the present stations of this regiment:

Headquarters of the regiment at Nashville, Tenn., Colonel C. C. Sibley commanding regiment and post of Nashville; John E. Hosmer, First Lieutenant, Regimental and Post Adjutant; William Mills, Brevet Captain, U. S. Army, First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster.

FIRST BATTALION—FIELD AND STAFF.

At Savannah, Ga., Major Thomas G. Pitcher, Brevet Colonel U. S. Army, Brigadier-General Volunteers; Adjutant Charles W. Hotsenpiller, First Lieutenant and Adjutant First battalion; Quartermaster James M. Ingalls, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster First battalion.

Company A, Savannah, Ga., Captain R. E. Crofton, Brevet Major, U. S. Army, commanding First battalion; First Lieutenant C. E. Moore, commanding company post, Oglethorpe Barracks, Savannah; Second Lieutenant E. S. Ewing (not reported).

Company B, Macon, Ga., Captain M. A. Cochran; First Lieutenant W. B. Comstock (not reported).

Company C, Athens, Ga., First Lieutenant C. W. Hotsenpiller; Second Lieutenant R. W. Bard (not reported).

Company D, Augusta, Ga., Captain C. F. Trowbridge, on recruiting service, Worcester, Mass.; First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Wm. Mills, Battalion Quartermaster, Nashville, Tenn.; Second Lieutenant M. Barber (not reported).

Company E, Augusta, Ga., Captain C. A. M. Estes; First Lieutenant James M. Ingalls, Quartermaster First battalion; Second Lieutenant W. M. Hudson (not reported).

Company F, Fort Pulaski, Ga., Captain P. W. Houlihan; First Lieutenant Charles E. Moore, Post Adjutant, Savannah, Ga.; Second Lieutenant W. A. Muller, (not reported).

Company G, Macon, Ga., First Lieutenant Geo. W. Graffam, commanding company.

Company H, Augusta, Ga., Captain W. L. Dykeman, commanding post of Augusta, Ga.; First Lieutenant Cass Durham, commanding company and Post Adjutant; Second Lieutenant H. H. Adams (not reported).

SECOND BATTALION—FIELD AND STAFF.

Headquarters at Nashville, Tenn., Major P. W. Swain, on leave of absence; Adjutant, First Lieutenant John T. Murkey; Quartermaster, First Lieutenant David Parkinson.

Company A, Memphis, Tenn., Captain A. W. Allen, commanding post, Memphis; First Lieutenant Walter Clifford, commanding company; Second Lieutenant Henry Cate (not reported).

Company B, Chattanooga, Tenn., Captain and Brevet Major Jacob Kline; First Lieutenant F. H. Torbett, Brevet Captain, U. S. Army, on regimental service at New York City; Second Lieutenant Chas. S. Halsey (not reported).

Company C, Memphis, Tenn., Captain and Brevet Major W. H. Smyth, absent on recruiting service; First Lieutenant James A. Hearne, in Columbus, O., Assistant Commissioner Musters, Northern Department of Ohio; Second Lieutenant W. J. Kyle (not reported).

Company D, Nashville, Tenn., Captain and Brevet Major John Christopher, commanding battalion; Second Lieutenant George J. Madden, commanding company.

Company E, Chattanooga, Tenn., Captain and Brevet Major Wm. H. Bartholomew; First Lieutenant John T. Mackey, Battalion Adjutant; Second Lieutenant E. R. Parks (not reported).

Company F, Chattanooga, Tenn., Captain F. A. Davies, Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.; First Lieutenant F. H. Ross, Post Adjutant.

Company G, Memphis, Tenn., Captain Thomas J. Denning; First Lieutenant David Parkinson, Battalion Quartermaster.

Company H, Memphis, Tenn., Second Lieutenant Chas. R. Paul (not reported).

THIRD BATTALION—FIELD AND STAFF.

Headquarters at Nashville, Tenn., Major and Brevet Brigadier-General W. S. Carlin, commanding battalion; Adjutant, First Lieutenant E. H. Totten; Quartermaster, First Lieutenant John P. Story.

Company A, Nashville, Tenn., Captain and Brevet Major E. Gay, on recruiting service; First Lieutenant Charles Keller, Jr., on recruiting service at Cleveland, O.; Second Lieutenant Wm. Perry (not reported).

Company B, Nashville, Tenn., Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Townsend, on recruiting service; First Lieutenant E. H. Totten, Adjutant Third battalion; Second Lieutenant Charles H. Noble (not reported).

Company C, Guard at Major-General G. H. Thomas's headquarters, Nashville, Tenn., Captain and Brevet Major John Power; First Lieutenant John E. Hosmer, Regimental Adjutant; Second Lieutenant C. C. Drew (not reported).

Company D, Nashville, Tenn., Captain W. G. Wedemeyer; Second Lieutenant C. Hall (not reported).

Company E, Chattanooga, Tenn., Captain Hugh A. Theaker, commanding Post of Chattanooga; Second Lieutenant Samuel McKeever, on duty at Washington, D. C.

Company F, Nashville, Tenn., Captain and Brevet Major E. Kellogg; Second Lieutenant Allen Almy (not reported).

Company G, Nashville, Tenn., Captain H. C. Cook; Second Lieutenant James Miller (not reported).

Company H, Nashville, Tenn., Captain and Brevet Major Samuel E. St. Onge; First Lieutenant John P. Story, Battalion Quartermaster Third battalion and commanding Company H, Third battalion.

The Superintendents of the Freedmen's Bureau in the State of Virginia have been directed to adjourn the freedmen's courts until further orders.

GUNS AND ARMOR PLATES.

THE following is an extract from the London Times on this subject:

Some time since, when the maximum thickness of a ship's armor was 5 inches, the Admiralty gave an order for several hundred tons of 4 1-2-inch plates to Messrs. PETIN, GAUDET & Co. of France. The majority of these plates proved to be of unusual excellence in quality of metal, although somewhat rough in manufacture. In what may be termed the competitive trials which followed upon the receipt of the plates at Portsmouth, the plates supplied by JOHN BROWN & Co. of Sheffield barely succeeded in beating the French plates, and securing the severely-contested honors. There can be no doubt now that this purchase of plates from a French manufacturer by the Admiralty gave a wholesome stimulus to English makers, and has resulted in the present acknowledged superiority of English plates over all others manufactured in Europe or America. Our own proof-test has reached what may be considered the maximum of possible strength, and, as the severity of the test has been thus increased, so also it may be justly said has the quality of the plates sent in for trial also increased in quite a proportionate ratio. Of this some trials on board the *Thunderer* lately furnished examples sufficiently conclusive to convince the most sceptical. The day was fixed for the trial of two rolled plates sent in by the Mersey Steel and Iron Company. Captain KEY and his staff arrived on board the *Thunderer* at 11 A. M., and the firing immediately commenced at the plates from 8-inch 95 cwt. smooth-bore guns, with spherical shot of cast iron, with 13 pound powder charges, the distance between the guns' muzzles and the plates being 30 feet. Each plate received five shots, each of the five shots overlapping, the five blows being thus delivered on one part of the plate about 18 inches square. It will be sufficient to say with reference to these plates, that although, perhaps, not quite equal to some of the same thickness that have been tested lately, they were, nevertheless, of very excellent quality.

The damage caused by the five shots in each instance was confined, or nearly so, within the circumference of the shot indents, and they received an A 2 classification in Captain KEY's official report of the trials to the Admiralty. The important incident of the day, to which reference has been made, followed immediately upon the trial of the Mersey Company's 6-inch plates in the firing of a steel elongated shot, weighing 152 pounds, with 30 pounds of powder, from an Armstrong shunt rifled gun of 8 inches diameter, against a 9-inch plate, manufactured by JOHN BROWN & Co., of Sheffield, for the *Hercules* frigate, at the test distance, on board the *Thunderer*, only 30 feet. The plate had been tested on board on the 17th inst., when 12 shots from the 95 cwt. 8-inch smooth-bore gun, each shot fired with 13 pounds of powder, were planted on the face of the plate in a space, measuring from extreme angles of indents, of 34 inches by 19 inches. The first five shots, all planted in a cluster, only produced an indentation in the deepest part of 2 1-2 inches, and the seven shots that subsequently followed failed in producing any greater depth, or even in raising the slightest sign of a crack, surface or otherwise, in the metal, the iron merely spreading under the successive blows from off one indent to the other according as the shots fell. It was this extraordinary tenacity and shot-resisting power exhibited by the plate that induced the Comptroller of the Navy to order it to be tried with the 8-inch Armstrong shunt rifled gun, its enormous powder charge and steel bolt, and with the plate bolted on its timber backing at, as may be truly considered, the gun's muzzle. Notwithstanding the wonderful success of the plate when tested with the 68-pounder gun, it was the opinion of all present on board the *Thunderer* that the minimum amount of mischief that would be done by the steel bolt from the 8-inch rifled gun would be its thorough penetration and burying itself in the timber backing behind the plate. The latter still remained bolted on its backing in the same position as when previously fired at, the spot selected for trial on that occasion being the right centre of the plate. On the present occasion the shunt gun was laid for the left centre, and, when all was proclaimed ready, fired. A heavy fall and rumble upon the deck of the proof-room overhead followed the report of the gun's discharge, and upon Captain KEY and his officers entering the room (the guns on board the *Thunderer* being fired from the deck below) the steel bolt was found upon the iron deck within about six feet of the plate, and "set up," or compressed, 2 3-4 inches short of its original length, with a deep cross crack across its base. It was made from the best "Firth" steel, and had done all that a steel shot could do even from the 8-inch shunt rifled gun with its 30 pound powder charge, but it had evidently not penetrated far into the plate.

An inspection of the latter showed that the shot had struck 22 inches from the plate's upper edge, 24 inches from its lower edge, and 39 inches from the left-end edge. The greatest depth reached by the steel bolt was 3 2-10 inches, but the mean depth might be taken at one-tenth less. The appearance of the metal within the indentation, and of the edge round it on the plate's surface, exhibited its excellent quality. Within the indentation it was all bright and smooth as polished steel, from its compression by the terrific blow of the steel bolt, and without any crack or flaw of any kind upon the surface, except a coppery tinge round the outer circumference of the indentation, where the copper studs on the steel shot had come in contact with the iron of the plate. All round this indentation the iron was squeezed out in a kind of lip to the circular indent to about three-quarters of an inch above the plane of the surface of the plate. This was all the damage done, and the plate still hangs in its old position, as impervious to the 8-inch rifled gun with steel bolts, as ships' armour, as it had formerly proved to be to iron shot from the 8-inch smooth-bore gun. It was the severest test to which a plate had ever been subjected at Portsmouth, and the plate itself had undeniably proved superior to any other that has yet been placed under fire at that port, from the first plate tried for the *Warrior* down to the present time. It may be interesting to state here that under the new regulations introduced with the *Thunderer*, the classification of all plates sent by manufacturers for trial on board the *Thunderer*, is in a great measure regulated by the "standards," which

have been fixed up in the proof-room of the *Thunderer* for that purpose. These "standards" consist of the best known specimens of plates of their respective thicknesses that have been sent for trial at any time to Portsmouth. As standards they are removed and superseded by others of greater excellence as they are met with in the course of time, the present standards on board the *Thunderer* being—for 4 1-2-inch plates, a part of a plate supplied by JOHN BROWN and Company, of Sheffield, for the *Lord Warden*; for 6-inch plates, a part of a plate supplied by CHARLES CAMMEL and Co., of Sheffield, for the *Hercules*; and for the standard for plates of a greater thickness than six inches will now be added the 9-inch plate of JOHN BROWN & Co., which underwent such an exceptionally severe test on its trial.

FOURTH U. S. ARTILLERY.

THE following is a roster of this regiment and the stations of its officers on the 1st of May:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE REGIMENT FORT McHENRY, BALTIMORE.

COLONEL—Horace Brooks, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army, absent on Board for Examination of Recommendations of Applicants for commission in the United States Army.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL—Joseph Roberts, Brevet Colonel U. S. A., commanding Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland.

MAJORS—Albion P. Howe, Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Inspector of Artillery, U. S. A., on detached duty, member of "Permanent Artillery Board," now in session at Washington; Joseph Stewart, not yet joined.

CAPTAINS—Gustavus A. DeRussy, Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Company K, commanding Fort Delaware, Delaware; John Gibbon, Light Company B, on detached duty, member of Permanent Artillery Board, member of Board for Recommendation of Brevets for Officers of Staff Artillery and Cavalry; Clermont L. Best, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Company F, absent on recruiting duty at Philadelphia; Robert V. W. Howard, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Company L, commanding company; John Mendenhall, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Company M, commanding company; Frederick M. Follet, Company D, commanding battalion Fourth Artillery, Companies D, F and H; Richard Lodor, Company I, commanding company; Charles H. Morgan, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Company H, absent on detached duty, member of Board for Recommendation of Brevets for Officers of Staff Artillery and Cavalry; Francis Beach, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Company C, commanding Fort Whipple, Va.; Marcus P. Miller, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Company E, commanding Fort Foote, D. C.; Charles B. Throckmorton, Brevet Major U. S. A., Light Company G, commanding company; Evan Thomas, Brevet Major U. S. A., suspended.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS—Henry C. Neasbrouck, Brevet Major U. S. A., Company L, with company; Charles C. Parsons, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Company M, absent, Recorder of Board for Testing Breach-Loading Small Arms; Joseph B. Campbell, Brevet Major U. S. A., Company D, commanding Fort Washington, Md.; Frank G. Smith, Brevet Captain U. S. A., Company I, with company; George B. Rodney, Brevet Captain U. S. A., Company I, with company; Rufus King, Jr., Brevet Major U. S. A., suspended; Charles L. Fitzhugh, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., absent on General Sheridan's staff; Samuel Canby, Brevet Captain U. S. A., Company M, with company; Harry C. Cushing, Brevet Captain U. S. A., Company H, absent recruiting; Eugene A. Bancroft, Brevet Captain U. S. A., Company A, at regimental Headquarters; Henry A. Huntington, Brevet Captain U. S. A., Company F, absent, A. D. C. to General Halleck; John M. Stephenson, Brevet Captain U. S. A., Company H, commanding company; James Stewart, Brevet Major U. S. A., Company G; Henry B. Beecher, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Company L, six months' leave of absence; Edward Field, Brevet Captain U. S. A., Company E; Arthur Morris, Brevet Captain U. S. A., Company D; Charles N. Warner, Brevet Captain U. S. A., Company B, commanding company; Christopher F. Merkle, Brevet Captain U. S. A., Company G; James Thompson, Brevet Captain U. S. A., Company B; John W. Roder, Brevet Major U. S. A., Adjutant Company K; Nicholas Redmond, Brevet Captain U. S. A., Company C; John Mitchell, Brevet Captain U. S. A., Company K; Frederick Fuger, Brevet Captain U. S. A., Company C; Wm. Ennis, Company F.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS—Howard B. Cushing, Company A, suspended; Erwin Seeley, Company L; ——— Smith, Brevet Captain U. S. A., Company K; James Man, not joined; E. P. Newkirk, Company F; James M. Waite, not yet found.

DISTRIBUTION—Headquarters of the regiment Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md. Company A at Fort Washington, Md.; Company B at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas (light battery); Company C at Fort Whipple, Va.; Company D at Reynold's Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Company E at Fort Foote, D. C.; Company F at Reynold's Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Company G at Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan, (light battery); Company H at Reynold's Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Company I at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md.; Company K at Fort Delaware; Company L at Fort Delaware; Company M at Erie, Pennsylvania.

GENERAL Orders No. 11, from Headquarters District of New Mexico, dated May 9th, published an order from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated April 10, 1865, honorably mustering out of the service Brevet Major-General James H. Carleton, U. S. Volunteers, to date from April 30, 1866. The same order contains an extract from Special Orders No. 59, Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, April 23d, issued by order of Major-General W. T. Sherman, which reads as follows: "By the authority of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Armies of the United States, Major and Brevet Brigadier-General James H. Carleton will remain on duty in New Mexico, according to his brevet rank."

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1866.

General Orders No. 43.

The following memorandum of orders and instructions for the week ending May 26, 1866, is published for the information of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

(Signed), M. C. MEIGS, Q. M. G.,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Captain William Holden's muster-out amended.—So much of Special Orders No. 125, paragraph 6, from this office, dated March 20, 1866, as amends Special Orders No. 112, paragraph 2, dated March 13, 1866, mustering out of the service of the United States Captain William Holden, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, to take effect March 31, 1866, is hereby so amended as to discharge him April 20, 1866. S. O. No. 241, A. G. O., May 22, 1866.

Captain S. B. Lauffer, muster-out amended.—So much of Special Orders No. 112, paragraph 2, from this office, dated March 13, 1866, as honorably musters out of the service of the United States Captain Samuel B. Lauffer, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, is hereby so amended as to discharge him April 30, 1866. S. O. No. 243, A. G. O., May 23, 1866.

Brevet Brigadier-General Benjamin C. Card, Q. M. D., leave of absence.—Leave of absence for fifteen days is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General Benjamin C. Card, Colonel Quartermaster's Department. S. O. No. 248, A. G. O., May 25, 1866.

A General Court-Martial appointed at Washington, D. C., for the trial of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. E. Paulding, Additional Paymaster U. S. service.—A General Court-Martial is hereby appointed to meet at the City of Washington, D. C. on the 28th day of May, 1866, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. E. Paulding, Additional Paymaster U. S. service, and such other persons as may be brought before it. Detail for the Court: Major-General C. C. Augur, U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Brigadier-General D. P. DeWitt, Colonel Veteran Reserve Corps; Brevet Brigadier-General O. V. Dayton, Colonel Nineteenth regiment Veteran Reserve Corps; Brevet Brigadier-General E. P. Fyffe, Colonel Seventh regiment Veteran Reserve Corps; Brevet Colonel D. M. Sells, Lieutenant-Colonel One Hundred and Seventh regiment U. S. colored troops; Brevet Colonel T. A. Dodge, Major Veteran Reserve Corps; Major D. F. Foley, Veteran Reserve Corps; Captain W. K. Haviland, Fourteenth regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Judge-Advocate. No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service. The Court will sit without regard to hours. S. O. No. 249, A. G. O., May 26, 1866.

General GRANT has issued General Orders No. 38, which reads as follows:

With profound sorrow the General-in-Chief announces to the Army the death, at West Point, N. Y., on the 29th inst., of its late illustrious commander, Brevet Lieutenant-General WINFIELD SCOTT.

His history is a part of the history of the country; it is almost needless to recall it to those who have venerated him so long. Entering the Army as a Captain in 1808, at the close of the war of 1812-14, he had already, by the force of merit, won his way to the rank of Brevet Major-General.

In 1841 Major-General SCOTT was assigned to the command of the Army.

In the Spring of 1847, the Mexican War having already begun, he commenced, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Mexico, the execution of a plan of campaign, the success of which was as complete as its conception was bold, and which established his reputation as one of the first soldiers of the age.

A grateful country conferred on him, in 1855, the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-General, as a token of its estimate of his brilliant services.

As the vigor of his life, whether in peace or in war, had been devoted to the service of the country he loved so well, so in his age his country gave to him in return that veneration, reverence and esteem, which, won by few, is the highest reward a Nation can give.

Of most commanding presence, with a mind of great breadth and vigor, pure in life, his memory will never fade from the minds of those who have revered him so long.

As a testimony of respect, the officers of the Army will wear the usual badge of mourning for six months on the left arm and hilt of the sword.

Guns will be fired at each military post at intervals of thirty minutes from sunrise to one o'clock P. M., on the day succeeding the receipt of this order. Troops will be paraded at 10 A. M., and this order read to them, after which all labor for the day will cease, and the flag will be kept at half-mast during the day.

THE following is an extract of Special Order A. G. O. No. 256. The following officers are detailed to proceed to West Point, N. Y., to attend the funeral of the late Lieutenant-General WINFIELD SCOTT, on Friday, June 1, at 1 o'clock: Brevet Major-General L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General; Brevet Major-General S. SCHRIENER, Inspector-General; Brevet Major-General J. HOLT, Judge-Advocate General; Brevet Major-General M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General; Brevet Major-General A. B. EATON, Commissary General of Subsistence; Brevet Major-General J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General; Brevet Major-General B. W. BRICE, Paymaster-General; Brevet Major-General R. DELAFIELD, Chief Engineer; Brevet Major-General A. B. DYER, Chief of Ordnance; Major-General O. HOWARD, Chief of Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands; Major-General E. A. HITCHCOCK, United States Volunteers; Brevet Major-General A. E. SHIRUS, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence; Brevet Major-General E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General, late Chief of Staff to Lieutenant-General SCOTT.

THE Fifth U. S. colored infantry was mustered out at Vicksburg, Miss., on the 20th of May.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

AFFAIRS IN AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—My attention has been called to an article in the New York Tribune of May 16th, which does gross injustice to Generals BRANNAN and TILLSON. The mistake the Tribune makes is in crediting the reports of the Loyal Georgian, a paper professedly devoted to the interests of the freedmen, but actually used by J. E. BRYANT, Ex-Captain U. S. Volunteers, Ex-Assistant Commissioner Freedmen's Bureau, now Attorney-at-Law, Freedmen's Counsellor, and Editor-in-chief for his own advancement.

Recently returned from Augusta, Georgia, and cognizant of the facts in the recent attempt to decorate the graves of our soldiers, I cannot remain silent while so untruthful an account is current. While no one will question that there are many outrages committed daily at the South, insults offered to the living as well as the dead, it is our duty to be just.

The graves of the Rebel dead were decorated on the 26th of April. On that night the lady teachers of freedmen's schools being together, one of them remarked, "Let us get 'up a celebration; have our scholars bring flowers, go in procession, and decorate our soldiers' graves. We'll see 'how the Rebels will like that.'" The ladies present favored the project, and all agreed to request their scholars to bring flowers and unite in doing honor to the dead on the 28th of April. Next day in all the schools the scholars were invited to bring flowers, and strictly enjoined not to mention the purpose for which they were intended. It could not be kept quiet, however, and many boasts were made of how they'd take down the pride of these Rebels. It naturally excited much feeling, and the Mayor accidentally hearing of it, called upon Generals BRANNAN and TILLSON to confer with them. He told them of the proposed celebration; that it had already occasioned ill feeling, and he feared would cause trouble, and asked if it could not be postponed; that would they wait a fortnight he would himself assist in decorating the graves of Union soldiers. Whether intended as an insult to the citizens or not, the proposed celebration was considered as such. General TILLSON replied that he was opposed to the movement at this time, and would advise those interested to postpone it. General BRANNAN made a similar reply. Several of the leading and most intelligent freedmen also called upon General TILLSON, and requested him to interfere, and thus prevent trouble. On seeing Captain BRYANT and Mr. G. L. EBERHART, Superintendent of Schools, General TILLSON told them, as he had told the Mayor, that he was opposed to the affair at this time, and he hoped they would abandon the idea. They concluded not to postpone it, however, and on the 28th of April the teachers assembled their scholars at Thankful Church, near the cemetery. Apprehending trouble, Mr. EBERHART went to the cemetery, where he found the Mayor, who had with him a police force to preserve order. Approaching the Mayor, Mr. EBERHART said "Mr. Mayor have you any objection to the Union ladies 'entering the cemetery and strewing flowers on the graves of our soldiers?'" "Not the slightest, sir, and it would afford me pleasure to accompany you and assist in your labor of love." "Shall we be permitted to bring our scholars?" "No, sir." "But we wish them to accompany us!" "Mr. EBERHART, let us settle this matter at once. You were 'doubtless here two days ago, when the ladies of the city 'decorated the graves. You saw how it was done. They 'brought their servants to carry the baskets of flowers. 'You can do as they did; the ladies can enter with a sufficient number of servants to carry the flowers, but no procession can enter the gates." Mr. EBERHART returned to the church and reported the result of the interview. The scholars then sang the "Battle Cry of Freedom," (probably to add to the "solemnity of the occasion" and "conciliate" the Rebels), commenced filing out of the church, and moved toward the cemetery, Captain BRYANT and Mr. EBERHART on the sidewalk in advance. As they approached, the Mayor said, please designate the gate you wish to enter. Mr. EBERHART did so, and the Mayor ordered the gate-keeper to be ready to open it. The procession was a very large one, extending from the cemetery to the church. When it halted the Mayor said: "Ladies, 'please designate the servants you wish to accompany 'you and I will order the gate thrown open." "Oh, but 'we want them all," one replied—"all have flowers." The Mayor replied that could not be, and that he thought the matter was fully understood. Captain BRYANT remarked they might compromise the matter, to which the Mayor responded there could be no compromise, and repeated what he had told Mr. EBERHART. He was prepared to open the gates for the ladies in the manner designated, but the procession could not enter. Throughout the interview the Mayor, JAMES T. GARDINER, conducted himself in the most gentlemanly manner. He is a man of ability, integrity and worth, and so long as he fills the office equal justice will be dispensed to all—be they Yankee, Rebel or Freedman.

The procession returned to the church, one young lady remarking, very excitedly, "Well, Captain BRYANT, if I 'commenced a thing I'd put it through." At the church, a committee, of which Captain BRYANT was chief spokesman, was appointed to wait upon General TILLSON. Captain BRYANT informed the General of the situation of affairs, and requested him to furnish a military force to enable them to enter the cemetery. "What?" replied General TILLSON, "and have blood shed over the graves of 'the dead? I shall do no such thing; and, furthermore, 'I will advise General BRANNAN to refuse any such application." Upon this the committee left, and very properly decided to make no appeal to General B.

Captain BRYANT stated what he knew to be false, "that 'the offices of U. S. officers were closed on the day of the 'Rebel celebration in honor of the occasion." On that day it so chanced that the office of the Freedmen's Bureau was open even later than common. General TILLSON remaining there himself until past five o'clock. General

BRANNAN and Colonel Moe's (A. A. G.) offices were open as usual.

While Captain BRYANT is not utterly unworthy, the course he has pursued in Augusta has been such as to stir up strife between the races, and he has ever exercised a most pernicious influence. To men of his stamp the country is indebted for much of the opposition shown to the Bureau by the Southern people.

Captain BRYANT, in speaking of the assault on himself, justly characterized by all good citizens as brutal and cowardly, should have had the manliness to state, that when General TILLSON heard of it he waited on the Mayor, who sent for the City Marshal at once, saw that the man was arrested, his name stricken from the rolls of the police force, and charges preferred. He has since been bound over for trial at next term of Superior Court for assault with intent to kill.

General TILLSON is a most able and energetic officer; one of the few radicals in the Army—such an one as the Tribune should be the last to censure. But, while radical, he is honest and true to his office, endeavoring to do justice to all, be they white or black. Assailed as he is by all parties, and surrounded by adventurers, who neutralize the good effects produced by the Bureau, his position is by no means a pleasant one. J. M.

PAYMENTS TO SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—During the present reorganization of the Army would it not be well to change the present highly pernicious system, by which the enlisted men of the Army are paid.

The records of garrison and general Courts-Martial show that the desire to obtain money is the chief incentive of many of the officers tried before them. There are usually some half a dozen men in this small garrison serving out their sentence in solitary confinement or on bread and water for having sold their clothing or obtained money by other illegitimate practices; most cases which are tried before the garrison court are connected, to a greater or less extent, with an intense desire on the part of the accused to procure luxuries which his poverty rendered impossible.

The men are paid, say, on an average of once every two months. For weeks without money, many look upon pay-day as the date of an anxiously anticipated "spree," and men who are otherwise orderly and good soldiers, do not hesitate to commit any breach of discipline to gain their object at that time. The money is soon spent, and being received in large installments, offers temptations and inducements to such as do not hesitate to steal.

Then, until the next pay-day, they are without anything but the simple Government ration, often without tobacco. For this reason pay-day crowds the guard-house, is a terror to the neighborhood, and often ruins the military career of more than a few promising and well meaning soldiers. Men who for weeks are without luxuries to which they are passionately addicted, sell their clothing without awe of certain punishment, to obtain means to purchase them. Worse than this, they are tempted to steal clothing from comrades for the same purpose.

I firmly believe that two-thirds of the offences committed by soldiers against military law and discipline can be traced to the rare payments made them, and the long moneyless intervals to which they are exposed.

The rank and file of the Army should be paid at least once a week—better every three to five days. This is done in most, if not all, the armies of Europe, commanding officers of companies disbursing the funds. It would be an easy matter for a government which has fed and clothed an army of a million for four years with marvelous regularity, to devise means by which 30,000 to 80,000 men could be paid at regular and short intervals. The men would be enabled to procure many necessities and comforts from day to day, and the morbid and intense desires caused by long abstinence would be entirely done away with. A. K.

NEWPORT BARRACKS, KY., May 25, 1866.

WHAT THE ARMY BILL SHOULD BE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The Army Bill for the present should provide only for its strength as a peace establishment, because it is out of the power of Congress to do any more, intelligently, as is very manifest from the discussions that have taken place over the bill in the two Houses.

It should state the number of regiments of each arm—as, for example, fifty regiments of infantry, twelve regiments of cavalry and five regiments of artillery.

It should provide that all the infantry regiments shall be organized as the ten-company regiments—the cavalry as at present, and the artillery as the First Artillery.

It should provide for the officering of these regiments, and that the original vacancies created by the act should be filled as follows: The field officers should be selected from the officers who had attained the grade of general officer during the Rebellion; the captains from officers who had held the grade of field officer in the war; the first lieutenants from the grade of captains in the war, and second lieutenants from the lieutenants and enlisted men of the war.

It should provide that the candidates be examined by competent Boards. The Boards should be composed of general officers for the examination of field officers, and of field officers for the examination of captains and lieutenants.

It should provide that in the event of not being able to obtain recruits sufficient for the Army, a limited number of infantry regiments may be recruited from the colored population.

Here the bill should stop for the present; but Congress might pass a separate resolution, authorizing the President to convene an Army Board for the purpose of preparing and presenting to Congress, at its next session, a revision of the military laws and articles of war, and providing that the Board shall consist of a representative member from each regiment, and three members from each

staff corps of the service, to be selected by the officers of the respective regiments and corps.

The duty of this Board should be, first, to prepare military articles for a peace establishment, and a separate set of articles for a state of war. It should provide a bill for the reorganization of the staff corps; it should provide a bill for establishing a uniform and National Militia system, and provide laws and regulations for bringing out and making the military strength of the country available in time of war or public danger.

The reasons for passing an Army bill this session at all is the necessity of providing for relieving the Volunteers still in service. The reason for limiting the bill to the foregoing provisions is, that Congress does not possess the necessary knowledge for a complete revision of our military system.

The reason for referring to the Military Board is, that the officers of the Army alone possess the necessary information for preparing the details of the reorganization of the military establishment. They alone have the experience and knowledge conferred by the war, and they know better than any others where our military system was defective, and if they cannot arrest the errors it is certainly out of the power of our legislators to do so.

The reason for not making colored regiments imperative is, that white regiments are better, less expensive, more serviceable, and better able to endure exposure and changes of climate. The records of the hospital departments show a much greater mortality in the colored regiments than in the white regiments under the same circumstances.

The Board could also be required by the President to revise the regulations for the Army, which revision could only be done after the adoption by Congress of the bills suggested by the Board.

Congress, in legislating on military affairs, should confine itself to prescribing limits. The moment it enters into details not properly considered by military men it may do an infinite injustice to the Army and the country. K.

NAVAL GRADES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Permit me to call attention to a subject which has for some time excited considerable interest among the line officers of our Navy, as well as those of European powers. I allude to proposed changes in the grades of naval officers, which, I think, should be more appropriate to their duties, and more in accordance with their assimilated Army rank. The following grades are now established by Congress:

Midshipman in the Navy to rank with cadet in the Army; ensign in the Navy to rank with second lieutenant in the Army; master in the Navy to rank with first lieutenant in the Army; lieutenant in the Navy to rank with captain in the Army; lieutenant-commander in the Navy to rank with major in the Army; commander in the Navy to rank with lieutenant-colonel in the Army; captain in the Navy to rank with colonel in the Army; commodore in the Navy to rank with brigadier-general in the Army; rear-admiral in the Navy to rank with major-general in the Army; vice-admiral in the Navy to rank with lieutenant-general in the Army.

Now, sir, some of these titles are altogether inappropriate, and none of them designate sufficiently the relative position between officers of both branches of the service. We have, for instance, naval ensigns and masters doing the duty of lieutenants, and, by a recent regulation, a lieutenant now performs duties formerly assigned to the master. We have the singular absurdity of a naval lieutenant ranking with an Army captain, and of a colonel in the Army ranking with a captain in the Navy. I need hardly say how annoying it must be for an old naval captain to be confounded with a young captain in the Army, who may have seen fewer years of life than the former has of active service. If military men understand their relative rank the public do not; and, for the sake of system and uniformity, it is desirable that some change be made.

English officers have suggested the propriety of introducing into their navy such army titles as major, colonel, etc., but I believe that this would be too radical a change to suit the majority of "old salts" who cling tenaciously to time-honored names—like admiral, commodore, etc., besides which it is well to preserve distinction between the two services. I would, therefore, propose the following grade of commissioned line officers, together with their relative rank, and the sea duty to which they may be assigned:

Second lieutenants in the Navy to rank with second lieutenants in the Army, to perform duty at sea as watch officers; first lieutenants in the Navy to rank with first lieutenants in the Army, to perform duty at sea as watch officers; captains in the Navy to rank with captains in the Army, to be executive officers of regiments; staff captains in the Navy to rank with majors in the Army, to command fourth rates; commanders in the Navy to rank with lieutenant-colonels in the Army, to command third rates; staff commanders in the Navy to rank with colonels in the Army, to command second rates; commodores in the Navy to rank with brigadier-generals in the Army, to command first rates; rear-admirals in the Navy to rank with major-generals in the Army, to command fleets or squadrons; vice-admirals in the Navy to rank with lieutenant-generals in the Army, to command fleets or squadrons; admiral in the Navy to rank with general in the Army, to command fleets or squadrons.

It may be objected that captains and staff captains, commanders and staff commanders may, on ordinary occasions, be addressed as captain or commander, a great indignity, truly! Why are naval officers so jealous of each other's grade? In the Army, a general or colonel does not consider himself degraded whenever a brigadier-general or lieutenant-colonel is addressed by his substantive rank! The term "staff" is proposed, instead of "post," because there are no longer post ships, whence this title was derived. The term staff, as here applied to line officers, does not necessarily confound them with the "staff corps" of the Navy. Objections on this score could only be made by the most prejudiced and narrow-minded of men. The writer invites comment on this subject, for a change.

needed. It may be impossible to meet the ideas of every one, but more appropriate names may be suggested by those better acquainted with the matter than your obedient servant.

HARMONY.

DESERTIONS IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The alarming increase of the crime of desertion, due, in a great measure, to the leniency with which the offender has been regarded and punished within late years, and the existence of a false sympathy with the criminals in the Army and the community, renders necessary some stringent measures for its prevention. The heavy expense to which the Government is subjected by these desertions, and which must come out of the pockets of the people, already overburdened with taxation, makes it the interest and duty of every good citizen and tax-payer to discountenance the crime in every possible way, and to assist the agents of the Government in detecting and punishing the culprits. A deserter violates a solemn oath, truly and voluntarily taken, to serve the Government faithfully during the period of his contract, and also commits a fraud upon the people whom he is employed to serve. Is there any reason why he should not be punished as any scoundrel who commits a crime premeditatedly and without excuse or palliation? To stop the evil it is suggested that, First, the reward for every deserter be increased to \$100. Second, that the names of all deserters be published at the place of their enlistment and residence. Third, that it be made the duty of all civil magistrates and municipal police to arrest deserters. Fourth, that the punishment for the first offence be stripes and lashes, and confinement for ten years in the penitentiary; and for the second offence, death.

DISCIPLINE.

MORRIS'S TACTICS.

(From the British Army and Navy Gazette.)

We are told on excellent authority that the portion of the system proposed, or rather copied, from the French by General MORRIS is identical with the system proposed by the Board for revising the "Field Exercise" in 1858, and which was actually in type. The position of the officers of the right and left guides, and of the battalion guides or points, were the same as in General MORRIS's system, also the method of deploying, &c.; but the plan was not approved, principally for the following reasons:—In the movement termed by General MORRIS "forming forward into line," and in several other movements, a company has actually to go twice over nearly the same ground—that is, it marches to the flank furthest from its point of entry, then wheels (or rather countermarches) back again. This is not going by the shortest line. The worst formation to use when moving over rough ground is *flee*. Each man as he comes to an obstacle checks all the men behind him, consequently the delay and the gap formed in the company is multiplied by the number of men, or rather of files, marching in rear of one another. In *fours* the difficulty is reduced by one-half, but still continues multiplied by the number of fours in the company. When a company marches across rough ground in *line*, all the men in the front rank overcome the difficulties simultaneously, and the delay can only be multiplied in the rear rank by two. The files opening out to a flank cannot interfere with anything, and can be closed in again in a moment. Although there is a difficulty in marching large bodies, such as battalions, brigades, and divisions, in *line*, yet marching a company in *line* is the easiest and simplest method that can be adopted. Moreover, if a file is knocked over by a cannon-shot, the remainder move on almost without knowing it, and naturally close in; whereas, in *fours*, four men would probably be killed instead of two, and their bodies would fall among the rest of the men and cause confusion. The course adopted in our drill-book of having one way of moving to a flank—viz., by *fours*, and another of moving to the front—viz., in *line* two deep, and of using whichever method brings you by the most direct line to the required position, would still appear the best. General MORRIS's *squares* are complicated, and he has no way of forming a four-deep square. We can form both two-deep and four-deep squares, and either might be required if opposed to an enemy with powerful cavalry, especially in positions where the cavalry would not be long exposed to fire. General MORRIS's new method of forming "*fours left*," as stated in his lecture at the Royal United Service Institution, is open to the twofold objection that it needlessly overpasses the alignment, and sacrifices the advantage gained by our plan of making the same files move whether the formation is to the right or left.

COMMANDER Beaumont, of the United States steamer *Miantonomoh*, in a recent report to the Navy Department, from Halifax, states that the conduct of the vessel in the rough weather experienced on the voyage, confirmed the opinions previously expressed by him in a communication to the Navy Department that she is an excellent sea-boat, as safe, and more comfortable, than any vessel in which he had ever performed service. Since the arrival of the *Miantonomoh* at Halifax, she has been visited by the naval and military authorities, all of whom have manifested, in strong terms, their admiration of the vessel. All reports which have been received at the Navy Department testify, in strong terms, to the sea-going qualities of the iron-clad vessel, the experiences being much easier than those encountered during rough weather in vessels of other descriptions.

A BOARD of Survey was ordered to convene at the office of the Depot Commissary of Subsistence in the city of New Orleans, May 16, 1866, for the purpose of fixing the responsibility for the loss and damage of certain subsistence stores shipped to Brevet Major J. T. Haskell, Commissary Subsistence of Volunteers, from Nashville, Tennessee, and St. Louis, Mo. Detail for the Board: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles L. Fitzhugh, Acting Assistant Inspector-General, Military Division of the Gulf; Brevet Major O. H. Howard, Chief Signal Officer, Military Division of the Gulf; First Lieutenant Seth Weldy, First U. S. infantry.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.—The Board of Naval Visitors was convened at Annapolis, on the 19th ult., and is composed of the following members, viz.: Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren, U. S. N., President; Captain William M. Walker, U. S. N.; Commander Daniel Ammen, U. S. N.; Surgeon David Harlan, U. S. N.; Chief Engineer J. W. King, U. S. N.; Hon. J. Y. Seamon; Rev. E. A. Washburne, D. D.; Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D.; Rev. Horace Bushnell, D. D.; J. Pinckney Mitchell, M. D., and Charles F. Dunbar, Esq. This board will witness the annual examination which commenced on the 21st inst. and will inquire into the state of the police, discipline and general management of the institution; the result of which examination they will report to the Navy Department. A board composed of the following medical officers, viz.: Surgeon William M. Wood, U. S. N., President; Surgeon James C. Palmer, U. S. N., and Surgeon William S. Bishop, U. S. N., was also convened on the same day, for the physical inspection of the midshipmen of the lower classes, because of the rapid constitutional changes belonging to the transition state from youth to adolescence or manhood, and to institute an examination of a rigid character with the graduating class, and in the event of any disease or defect being detected, likely to interfere with their future usefulness, they are, under the regulations, subject to be dropped from the list of midshipmen in the service. The examination will be concluded about the 10th inst., when the practice vessels will be in readiness to proceed on their summer cruise.

The *Chattanooga* (first rate) returned to the Navy-Yard, Philadelphia, on Monday, the 28th inst., having completed part of the trial trip. When about one hundred miles at sea one of the valve-stems on the after cylinder broke, and on investigation it was found that some foreign body had entered the valve through the steampipe, causing the accident. As the valves are of MERRICK's patent, and double, the ship was run back with the remaining one and the other pair, the contractor not being willing to proceed to a trial of utmost speed and endurance without a perfect engine. On the way back, with but half her boilers (four) and thirty-six revolutions, she made ten knots, and coming up the bay, against the tide, with foresail, topsails and staysail (wind on the quarter) set, and same number of revolutions, she made twelve knots. In about two weeks she will again proceed on her trial trip, and no doubt is entertained by any of her officers but that she will fully meet the requirements of the contract.

On the 23d ult. Secretary Welles issued General Orders No. 75, which reads as follows: "Congress having, in view of the call for increased compensation to officers of the Navy, repealed the law which prohibited any allowance to them 'for rent of quarters or to pay rent for furniture, or for lights or fuel, &c.' the Department, in order to prevent a recurrence of the irregularities, abuses, and arbitrary allowances which occasioned the prohibition, deems it proper to establish a fixed rate of compensation in lieu of the extra allowances which were prohibited by the law now repealed. Accordingly, from and after the first day of June proximo, officers who are not provided with quarters on shore stations will be allowed a sum equal to thirty-three and one-third per centum of their pay in lieu of all allowances, except for mileage or travelling expenses under orders, and those provided with such quarters twenty per centum of their pay in lieu of said allowances. The act of March 3, 1865, having increased the pay of midshipmen and mates, the allowance hereby authorized will not be extended to them."

THE Bureau of Construction and Repairs, Washington, invite an offer for the purchase of the following named vessels: Philadelphia Navy Yard, screw steamer *Sagamore*, of 507 tons, old measurement; screw steamer *Althea*, of 72 tons, old measurement; sloop of war *St. Louis*, of 700 tons, old measurement. New York Navy Yard, paddle-wheel steamer *James Adger*, of 1,151 tons, old measurement; paddle-wheel steamer *Octorara*, of 829 tons, old measurement; paddle-wheel steamer *Tritonia*, of 202 tons, old measurement; screw steamer *Jasmine*, of 122 tons, old measurement; screw steamer *Kanawha*, of 507 tons, old measurement; screw steamer *Marigold*, of 115 tons, old measurement. Boston Navy Yard, sloop of war *John Adams*, of 700 tons.

THE U. S. ship *Fear Not*, from Pensacola 4th inst., arrived at Charlestown Navy Yard the first of this week. She has been in active service in the Gulf Squadron for nearly four years. The following is a list of her officers: Acting Master Commanding, John Ross; Acting Ensign and Executive Officer, John S. Brown; Acting Ensigns, George Steen and W. S. W. Cragin; Mate, Fred H. Johnson; Acting Assistant Paymaster, John R. Carmody; Acting Assistant Surgeon, T. H. Johnson; Acting Boat-swain, J. S. Harrigan; Acting Gunner, Jacob H. Akeley; Acting Carpenter, D. Kidney Knapp; Paymaster's Steward, T. R. Barrett; Surgeon's Steward, R. Harrison Santenbach.

The following is the wording of the act authorizing the appointment of an Additional Assistant Secretary of the Navy, approved May 26, 1866:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint an additional Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who shall perform the same duties and receive the same salary as is by law allowed to the present Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the office hereby created shall cease by limitation in six months from the approval of this act.

SECRETARY WELLES has issued the following order: The Department announces to the Navy and the Marine Corps the death of Lieutenant-General WINFIELD SCOTT of the United States Army. This illustrious officer departed this life at West Point, N. Y., on the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. In honor of this distinguished General, the commanders of Navy-Yards and stations will direct the flags of their several commands to be hoisted at half-mast until sunset, and fifteen minute guns to be fired at meridian

on Friday, June 1, the day of the funeral, or on the day after the receipt of this order, if subsequent thereto.

THE *Idaho* is at the New York Navy Yard unloading coal, preparatory to laying up in ordinary. Her average speed on sea trip was 8 1-2 knots; greatest speed, say for a half hour's duration, 10 knots. Her fire-rooms were hotter by 7 degrees than the *Monitor's*. The use of oil was so great that some 300 gallons of lubricating oil was pumped from her in 24 hours.

THE vessels now building at the Philadelphia Navy Yard are the *Albatross*, *Antietam* and *Pushmataha*, all screw sloops, each one representing a different class, and the iron-clads *Shackamaxon* and *Tunxis*. The work on these vessels is being pushed forward rapidly, but it will be some time before either of them is ready for launching. The gun-boats *Arcootook*, *Chenango*, *Melacomet*, *Ossipee* and *Sassacus* are being repaired and will shortly be ready for service.

THE U. S. revenue cutter *Northerner*, Captain McGowan, arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 26th ult., from Baltimore, on business in connection with the Treasury Department, and, after staying there a few hours, returned to Baltimore.

THE French naval school ship *Jean Bart* arrived at New Port, R. I., on the 27th ult.

THE *Don*, sailed from Brooklyn Navy Yard, for Boston, on the 30th.

THE *Lackawanna* is now off the Battery, New York.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

THE Headquarters of this regiment are at Tallahassee, Florida, and the following is a roster of its officers:

Colonel, John T. Sprague, commanding District East Fla., St. Augustine, Fla.

Lieutenant-Colonel, F. F. Flint, commanding regiment, Tallahassee, Fla.

Major and Brevet Colonel, H. M. Black, commanding U. S. corps cadets, West Point, N. Y.

Major, Mathew M. Blunt, with regiment, Tallahassee, Fla.

Adjutant, Lieutenant J. M. J. Sanno, A. A. A. G., District East Fla., St. Augustine, Fla.

Quartermaster, Lieutenant William Logan, Depot Quartermaster, Jacksonville, Fla.

Company A, Captain and Brevet Major, D. P. Hancock, commanding company, Tallahassee, Fla.; First Lieutenant, C. A. Coolidge, Acting Adjutant, Tallahassee, Fla.; Second Lieutenant, C. F. Larrabee, recently appointed, not joined.

Company B, Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, J. P. Martin, A. A. A. G. War Department, Washington, D. C.; First Lieutenant, F. E. Grossmann, commanding company and post, Lake City, Fla.; Second Lieutenant, R. P. Strong, recently appointed, not joined.

Company C, Captain, E. R. Ames, commanding company, St. Augustine, Fla.; Second Lieutenant, W. W. Armstrong, recently appointed, not joined.

Company D, Captain, A. A. Cole, commanding company, Tallahassee, Fla.; First Lieutenant, C. Williams, A. C. S. at Tallahassee, Fla.; Second Lieutenant, William T. Dodge, recently appointed, not joined.

Company E, Captain, R. Combs, commanding company, Tallahassee, Fla.; First Lieutenant, H. W. Wessells, Jr.

Company F, Captain, J. Cullen, commanding company and post, Gainesville, Fla.; First Lieutenant, G. N. Bonford, on detached service, Tallahassee, Fla.

Company G, Captain, C. C. Raun, on leave of absence.

Company H, Captain, E. C. Woodruff, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Foster, commanding department; First Lieutenant, John K. Hezlep, commanding company, St. Augustine, Fla.; Second Lieutenant, R. P. Patterson, recently appointed, not joined.

Company I, Captain, J. Jackson, commanding company, Tallahassee, Fla.; First Lieutenant, C. P. Miller, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., St. Augustine, Fla.

Company K, Captain, S. Russell, awaiting orders in New York City.

CHANGES IN THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, }
WASHINGTON CITY, May 28, 1866. }

The following are the changes in this Department since last report:

HONORABLY MUSTERED OUT.

Colonel Gideon Seull, C. S. V.

Captain Logan H. Roots (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), C. S. V.

Captain Thomas Gray (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), C. S. V.

Captain Henry D. Woodruff (Brevet Colonel), C. S. V.

Captain J. J. Palmer (Brevet Major), C. S. V.

Captain Charles Wheaton, Jr. (Brevet Major), C. S. V.

Captain Herman Schreiner (Brevet Major), C. S. V.

Captain Henry P. Clinton (Brevet Major), C. S. V.

Captain Matthew M. Laughlin (Brevet Major), C. S. V.

Captain Edwin T. Bridges (Brevet Major), C. S. V.

Captain John Cusack (Brevet Major), C. S. V.

Captain O. B. Kerlin (Brevet Major), C. S. V.

Captain J. J. McClintock, C. S. V.

Captain R. M. Musher, C. S. V.

Captain O. J. Hopkins, C. S. V.

Captain Morton F. Hale, C. S. V.

Captain Charles F. Hoyt, C. S. V.

Captain L. H. Douglas, C. S. V.

Captain W. H. Parkhurst, C. S. V.

Captain Joseph R. Hughes, C. S. V.

So much of Special Orders No. 11, dated January 10, 1866, as honorably musters out of the U. S. service, Captain Chas. H. Toll, C. S. V., is amended by Special Orders No. 241, dated May 22, 1866, so as to read, "to discharge him January 23, 1866."

By order of the War Department Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. Chandler, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, has been relieved from duty at Headquarters, Department of Washington, D. C., and ordered to report in person to Major-General Howard, Commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, for duty.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

BREVET Major-General Robert Anderson, United States Army, is seriously ill in the City of New York.

CAPTAIN H. L. Thayer, Assistant Quartermaster, is stationed at Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory.

FIRST Lieutenant George McDermott, Fifth United States infantry, is stationed at Fort Selden, New Mexico.

THE citizens of Detroit intend extending to General Sherman a grand military and civic reception during this month.

CAPTAIN R. S. Morris, Eighteenth infantry, Brevet Major U. S. A., has been ordered from Fort Dodge, Kansas, to Fort Laramie, Dacotah.

ROBERT C. Walker, of Pennsylvania, has been confirmed as Paymaster in the Regular Army, with the rank of Major, vice Whitall, deceased.

BREVET Major-General Edward Ferrero, late United States Volunteers, has been appointed a Deputy Collector in the New York Custom House.

FIRST Lieutenant John L. Viven, First New Mexico cavalry, has been honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, his services being no longer required.

COMMANDER THOMAS G. Corbin, United States Navy, has been detached from duty as Fleet Captain of the West India Squadron, and placed on waiting orders.

ACTING Assistant Paymaster W. W. Castle, late of the United States steamer *Tioga*, has been ordered to settle his accounts, and will await orders in Cleveland, Ohio.

CAPTAIN Charles Hay, Fifth United States Veteran Volunteers, has been mustered out of the United States service, and has returned to his home in Wooster, Ohio.

BREVET Major E. P. Pearson, Seventeenth United States infantry, is stationed at Richmond, Fort Bend County, Texas, and commands the United States troops stationed there.

LIEUTENANT Z. K. Wood, First New Orleans Volunteers, on duty at Headquarters Military Division of the Gulf, has been ordered, by Major-General Sheridan, to rejoin his regiment for muster-out of the U. S. service.

GENERAL C. C. Andrews, having visited the battlefield of Spanish Fort and Blakely, with reference to his "History of the Campaign of Mobile," has returned to Washington City.

BREVET Brigadier-General H. Edwin Tremain, late Aide-de-Camp U. S. V., on the staff of Major-General D. E. Sickles, has resumed the practice of law in the city of New York.

MAJOR-GENERAL Peter Osterhaus, late U. S. V., has been nominated as Consul to Lyons, France. He served in Missouri under Fremont, and in the Southwest under Grant and Sherman.

THE leave of absence granted Captain George E. Warner, Tenth U. S. colored artillery (heavy), in Special Orders No. 107, current series from the Headquarters Department of Louisiana, has been extended thirty days.

THE leave of absence granted Colonel Thomas Bailey, Ninth U. S. colored troops, in Special Orders No. 89, from the Headquarters Department of Texas, series of 1865, has been extended thirty days.

Brevet Brigadier-General E. A. Carr, Fifth U. S. cavalry, has returned from leave and resumed command of the Post of Raleigh, relieving Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Hamilton, Third U. S. artillery.

CAPTAIN Dimpfel, M. S. K. U. S. Army, Quartermaster's Department, has been ordered to relieve Lieutenant Vernon, Fourteenth U. S. infantry, in his duties as Ordnance officer at Fort Yuma without unnecessary delay.

BREVET Brigadier-General Joseph A. Mower, Captain First U. S. infantry, has been ordered to proceed to Jefferson and Marshall, Texas, on public duty, under instructions from Major-General P. H. Sheridan.

GENERAL O. S. Terry has been elected United States Senator (to succeed Mr. Foster, whose term expires on the 4th of March next) by the concurrent vote of both branches of the Connecticut Legislature.

GENERALS Steedman and Fullerton arrived at Augusta, Ga., on the 27th of May, from Florida. They will remain a week for the purpose of preparing a report in reference to the conduct of the Bureau and the condition of the freedmen in South Carolina, Florida and the Sea Islands.

So much of Special Orders No. 112, paragraph 2, A. G. O., dated March 13, 1866, as honorably musters out of the service of the United States Captain Samuel B. Lauffer, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, has been so amended as to discharge him April 30, 1866.

By direction of the President, so much of Special Orders No. 22, May 11, 1866, from the War Department, as dishonorably musters out of the service Brevet Brigadier-General H. H. Heath, Colonel Seventh Iowa cavalry, has been revoked, the charges against him having been satisfactorily explained.

HIS contract with the Government having been annulled under instructions from the Surgeon-General, Major-General Sheridan has ordered that transportation be furnished Dr. J. F. Laning, late Acting Assistant Surgeon, to Philadelphia, Pa., the point at which said contract was entered into.

THE following named officers have been appointed by Major-General Augur as a Board to investigate the cause of the recent fire at the Government wood-yard in Alexandria: Brevet Colonel H. D. Woodruff, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. LaMotte, and Brevet Major P. R. Hambrick.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. B. Willcox, who so long commanded a division in the Ninth corps, has resumed the practice of law in Detroit, Michigan. General Willcox was taken prisoner in the first battle of Bull Run, and was for a long time in confinement in Southern prisons, being at one time held as a hostage for a Rebel spy.

IN compliance with Special Orders No. 232, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, May 16,

1866, Brevet Major-General Thomas H. Ruger, commanding Department of North Carolina, has relieved Brigadier-General E. Whittlesley as Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the State of North Carolina.

MAJOR-GENERAL Canby having been ordered to report in person at Washington City, Brevet Major-General A. Baird has been assigned to the command of the Department of Louisiana during the temporary absence of General Canby, subject to the approval of the President. The assignment will not relieve General Baird from his present duties.

PARAGRAPH 1, Special Orders No. 99, Headquarters, Department of Texas, dated Galveston, May 11, 1866, directs First Lieutenant S. C. Plummer, Seventeenth U. S. infantry, with six enlisted men of that regiment, to proceed, without delay, to Houston, Texas, and to such other points as may be necessary, for the purpose of arresting deserters.

THE Secretary of War has ordered that Cadet John P. Walker, United States Military Academy, who was sentenced "to be dismissed the service of the United States," (General Court-Martial Orders No. 109, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, April 20, 1866), be reinstated in his class upon his making a suitable acknowledgment and regret of his offence, and apology to his superior officer.

BREVET Colonel C. A. Cilley, Assistant Adjutant-General, is announced on the staff of Brevet Major-General Ruger, commanding Department of North Carolina, and Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and First Lieutenant Asa Bird Gardner, Adjutant Seventh regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General in the Bureau.

SECOND Lieutenant James T. Murphy, Nineteenth United States colored troops, has been tried on the following charges: Of "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline," and "breach of trust;" and, having been found guilty, has been sentenced to be cashiered, and to forfeit all pay and allowances now due or to become due him. The sentence in this case has been approved by Major-General Wright.

BREVET Captain Benjamin F. Hawkes, Seventeenth Veteran Reserve Corps, has been brevetted Major United States Volunteers. Major Hawkes served on the staff of Brigadier-General John Cook, and is now Assistant Commissary of Musters for the District of Illinois, and Aide-de-Camp and Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Brevet Brigadier-General James Oakes, Commanding the District.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Howell, Captain and Assistant-Quartermaster, United States Army, has been relieved from duty as Assistant in the Office of the Chief Quartermaster of the Military Division of the Gulf, and ordered to proceed without delay to Brownsville, Texas, and report in person to Brevet Major-General Getty, Commanding District of Rio Grande, for assignment to duty.

MAJOR-GENERAL P. H. Sheridan, commanding Military Division of the Gulf, on the 10th ult., ordered Lieutenant Willis Gardner, Eighty-first U. S. colored infantry, to proceed at once to Washington, La., and arrest one W. Jackson, late First Lieutenant Seventy-eighth U. S. colored infantry, and bring him to New Orleans, reporting to Captain C. D. Meahaffey, Provost-Marshal-General, Military Division of the Gulf.

THE following named officers have been appointed by Major-General Wright, commanding Department of Texas, a Board of Survey for the purpose of determining who is accountable for the wharfage on wood delivered by the Government contractor to the Depot Quartermaster, Galveston, during the months of February, March and April, 1866: Brevet Major T. L. Haydn, Aide-de-Camp; First Lieutenant T. M. K. Smith, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant C. E. Morse, Seventeenth U. S. infantry.

GENERAL McDowell has issued the following order: So much of Special Orders No. 66, as directs Captain D. J. Williamson, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. V., to repair to Fort Yuma and relieve Brevet Major W. B. Hooper, Captain Commissary Department, in his duties as Quartermaster at that station, is suspended until further orders, and Captain Williamson will repair to his home, there to await orders from the Adjutant-General of the Army, to whom he will report.

A GENERAL court-martial was ordered to convene at the office of the Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Alabama, Mobile, Ala., on Wednesday, May the 16th, at twelve o'clock m., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Private William Thompson, Co. C, First battery Fifteenth United States infantry, and such other prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Major John D. Wilkins, Fifteenth U. S. infantry; Brevet Major S. C. Greene, Captain Fifteenth U. S. infantry; Captain A. Ramsey Nininger, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Captain Samuel R. Honey, First Lieutenant Fifteenth U. S. infantry; First Lieutenant G. K. Sanderson, Fifteenth U. S. infantry; First Lieutenant William H. Heilman, Fifteenth U. S. infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter Brooke, Judge Advocate.

SECOND UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

THE following is a list of the officers of the Second U. S. infantry:

Colonel: Sidney Burbank, Brevet Brigadier-General, Louisville, Ky., commanding regiment and post of Louisville, Ky.

Lieutenant-Colonel: Samuel W. Crawford, Brevet Brigadier-General, absent with leave.

Majors: John C. Robinson, Brevet Brigadier-General, Washington, D.C., member of a board of officers; Joseph B. Collins, Louisville, Ky., with the regiment.

Captains: James McMillan, Brevet Major, West Point, New York, instructor of French; Joseph S. Conrad, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, general recruiting service; John S. Poland, West Point, New York, instructor in the department of ethics; Franklin H. Barroll, Jeffersonville, Indiana, commanding company B and post; James W. Long, Brevet Major, Louis-

ville, Ky., commanding company H; William F. Drum, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Louisville, Ky., commanding company C; George H. McLoughlin, Brevet Major (with leave), Provost-Marshal of post of Louisville; W. W. Kroutinger, Louisville, Ky., commanding company K; William West, inspector of post of Louisville, Ky.

First Lieutenants: William Falck, Brevet Captain, Louisville, Ky., Inspector-General Department of Kentucky, and Aide-de-Camp to General Davis; Francis E. Lacey, Boston, Mass., general recruiting service; Thomas Byrne, Louisville, Ky., commanding company I; Daniel W. Burke, Trenton, N. J., general recruiting service; Robert Davis, Brevet Captain, Chelsea, Mass., awaiting action of Retiring Board; James Butler, Camp Nelson, Ky., commanding company D and post; Charles L. Nozzle, Jeffersonville, Ky., Regimental Recruiting Officer, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster; Henry Connor, Louisville, Ky., commanding company G.

Second Lieutenants: Michael Dolan, Louisville, Ky., with regiment; Thomas Drury, Louisville, Ky., commanding company F; William W. Mitchell, Louisville, Ky., Regimental Quartermaster, and Acting Commissary of Subsistence; Patrick H. Flood, Louisville, Ky., Acting orderly Officer, Department of Kentucky; John W. Whitten, Louisville, Ky., Regimental Adjutant, and Acting Assistant Adjutant of post; Charles Harkins, Louisville, Ky., with regiment; Stephen H. Carey, absent, with leave.

HEAVY RIFLED ORDNANCE.

(From the London Standard.)

EVERY one knows the importance, the vital part artillery plays in modern warfare; and after the late American struggle any one can estimate in some degree the requirements of a modern war. Great guns would be an absolute necessity, and that the very few we have would prove deplorable shams a very short experience of actual conflict would prove beyond defence, and the British public would then find out how much the ruling principle of all our costly experiments has been to make guns on all the wrong theories beat those on the right one. That smooth-bore cannon should be used with rifled small arms is an anomaly that cannot endure, and heavy rifled artillery must be made better certainly, if not cheaper, than hitherto has been done, or even England could not long afford the cost of actual war; for even this rich country could not afford to use up guns that cost £4,000 apiece, in less than fifty rounds, or nearly £100 a shot, without the cost of steel projectiles and of powder reckoned in at all. And yet such are our guns, the very best we have.

Comparisons of our munitions of war may be very properly made with the armaments of France, Russia and the Continental Powers. It is these Powers that, mutually distrusting or envying each other, arm, and as they arm for extensions of territory or mutual destruction, so we, isolated as we are, and unlikely to be tempted into foreign quarrels, desire to arm too as strongly—nay, stronger—that we may be above the fear of being attacked. Preparedness is above all things essential for this land; with the tremendous powers men fight with now, once a nation's armed force crushed, and it lies at the mercy of its adversary. It is well, then, to compare what the Americans have done, and, above all, what they are now doing.

Already the Americans have made fifteen hundred 15-inch guns, which have been tested to be perfectly safe for a thousand rounds with spherical shot of 440 pounds, and powder charge of 50 pounds. They have also 20-inch guns, throwing round projectiles of 1,080 pounds, with a powder charge of 100 pounds. These guns have been tested to 800 rounds. The turret ships *Puritan* and *Passaconaway* are armed with these 20-inch guns, and from the nature of their armament would be more than a match for the whole of the English iron-clad fleet combined. Further, we know that the American Government have lately been desirous of introducing rifled guns into their service, because it has been found that spherical projectiles are deflected easily from angulated defences. If armor-plates are placed at an angle of 40 degrees, spherical projectiles, even of the very heaviest class, are deflected, and fail to produce the effect which ought to be due to the *vis viva* of the projectile.

General RODMAN, of the Ordnance Bureau, was charged with this inquiry. Eight guns were ordered for experiment, having different amounts of spiral, but a common weight of projectile and of charge of powder. The guns selected were made externally to the model of the 15-inch gun, but bored only to a 12-inch calibre, in place of 15 inches. They were rifled on what is known in England as the Woolwich system, namely, three grooves, with projectiles of bronze on the shot to fit into them; pitch of rifling, 1 in 40 feet; weight of projectile, 440 pounds; charge of powder, 50 pounds. It will be seen then, that the weight of projectile and charge of powder are identical with the 15-inch spherical shot and its accompanying charge, while the rifled guns must be held to be stronger by the plus amount of metal left around the bore; that is, by the difference of metal between the areas of 12-inch actual bore and the 15 inches that would be requisite for the spherical shot bore. And yet the result of the trials was that the endurance of these rifled guns was only in the minimum 35 rounds, and in the maximum 70 rounds.

It may be well to add here, that the whole of the magnificent steel-forged guns, of 11 inches calibre, supplied by HERR KRUPP to the Russian Government, have burst in comparatively few rounds when rifled on the shunt system from the same cause—the nicking by the grooves of the interior portion of the gun.

All the American guns, it will be remembered, are cast hollow and chilled from the inside; and the iron, made from Franklinton ore, is the best cast iron in the world. Let us also remember that the American gunboats at Fort Fisher, armed with heavy smooth-bore, kept up forty-eight hours' continuous firing; and now let us, too, remember the long and tedious experiments made by order of the late Lord HERBERT, of Lea, with cast-iron rifled 56-cwt. guns of 32 pounds calibre, for the primary purpose of ascertaining the endurance of their several systems of rifling. The Whitworth guns burst under 25 rounds; the Britten, though only bored up to 18-pounder calibre, burst at the 60th round; of Scott's rifling, one gun burst at the 73rd,

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1866.

SUBSCRIBERS who purpose to bind their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

SUBSCRIBERS to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL are requested to forward the amount of their subscriptions in checks or in Post-Office orders. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for remittances made in bills.

A NEW MAP OF EUROPE.

WAR'S alarm still rings through Europe, and the conviction strengthens that, despite all efforts to convene a tranquillizing Congress, appeal must be carried to the tribunal of arms. The main question is not whether present peace is possible—for it is still quite within the range of possibility that the angry war-cloud may sweep away without venting a single death-bolt, and leave behind a placid sky. But the all-important disclosure is that European war is inevitable, if not now, after a twelvemonth—certainly after a very few years—and on the same grand issues which it is now sought to shape by conferences and congresses. The German dispute has gone too far for permanent pacific adjustment. The quill does well, when wielded as deftly as some living diplomats brandish it; but its proper work may be delayed till the instrument is unavailing. And, just now, the strands of European diplomacy have become so snarled and inextricably tangled that only the sword can loose the knot. Between these rancorous foes, now gazing at each other like gladiators in the ring with measuring eye, a midsummer's truce may be patched together. But such pent-up animosities break out more furiously for postponement, and with a wider scope as well as intenser play. If war do not quickly come to relieve surcharged Europe, it will rage hereafter, for the same substantial ends, and will try conclusions from the Straits of Dover to the Dardanelles.

The truth is, that the fate of the Elbe Duchies is a very trifling fraction, in itself, of the present European question. It was once a starting point, but long since it was left almost out of sight, and many another milestone has been passed. International questions of greater moment than Schleswig-Holstein are now revealed. The first of these schemes is Count BISMARCK's machination to elevate Prussia to the rank of a first-rate Power; to make her the centre of a great Germanic Kingdom, and, in short, to give her the leadership of Central Europe. Next comes the aim of Italy to secure Venetia, and such other lands and goods as may be had by an armed alliance with Prussia; again, the old Danubian question of the Principalities comes up for settlement; once more France feels an appetency for her natural boundaries: and, above all, a regular pact seems to have been struck against Austria by her neighbors, to pounce upon her, as she has so often pounced on others, and, without ado, to strip her of all that she can be forced to part with. This means more than the settlement of the vexed inheritance of the Duke of Augustenburg. It means a new map of Europe.

Precisely half a century ago, when the Continent, in arms against NAPOLEON, had at length succeeded in dethroning "the Corsican upstart," it was thought necessary to readjust the political scheme of Central Europe, some of whose demarcations had been actually ploughed out and obliterated by the Emperor's restless ploughshare of war. Hence the famous Congress of Vienna in 1815, and the Holy Alliance of the same year. These treaties of 1815 have been for fifty years at least theoretically binding, though repeatedly and contemptuously violated when necessary by all who were parties to them. After the Summer of 1866 they will cease to have even nominal existence. The arbiter of Europe erased even their nominal titles to respect at Auxerre, when he declared, "I detest the 'treaties of 1815.'" To plead them henceforth is to challenge the hatred of NAPOLEON—a piece of bravado which no court in Europe has the superfluous strength to do. The chart of Europe constructed under these treaties is no longer trustworthy for the future. Let us see some of the changes therein made or making. First, the BONAPARTIST family was forever driven

from the throne of France. Now, a BONAPARTE, vaulting into the imperial saddle, with a leap which the First Consul might have envied, gathers in his hand the reins not of France alone, but of Continental Europe. The genius of NAPOLEON III. has fixed his dynasty firmly in France, and in the affections of the French people. He "breathes freely" among the peasantry of his Empire, and reads in their eyes their pride and devotion. Next, the Vienna treaties circumscribed the limits of France, saying, "thus far shalt thou go, and no farther." But France still kept within her breast that controlling impulse for her "natural boundaries," whose force we in America can best understand if we call it "manifest destiny." Italy, not many years since, ceded Saxony to France, and, in thus putting aside the arrangements of 1815, allowed France to flow out to the southwest and terrify by her approach all the good gossips of Geneva. One more "rectification of the frontiers" now remains for France, and then her part in the new map of Europe will be complete. Be it by peace or by war, France will repossess the territories on the left bank of the Rhine of which Waterloo bereft her. It hardly needs more than the outbreak of hostilities between Austria and Italy for the eagles of MARSHALL NIEL's legions to fly to the long-sought river.

Again, Italy, by the treaty of 1815, was broken into a congeries of petty territories, put under the charge of the Court of Vienna. But Count CAVOUR came, GARIBALDI, and VICTOR EMANUEL. The whole Italian system has been revolutionized. Italy has become an united and compact power, and her object is to wrest from Austria additional possessions. Italy will persist in her designs upon Venice, and was once ready to strike hands with whatever ally would have aided her. At the outset, the complot against Austria was arranged at Florence and Berlin. But a new coalition was speedily threatened—that of France, Italy, and Austria—the two former to remain neutral, while Austria fought Prussia, and, in return, to receive a part of Venetia by cession of Austria. This unnatural alliance, only whispered at most, came to nothing; but BISMARCK hastened to foil it by concluding a treaty at Berlin on May 12th, which declares that neither Prussia nor Italy will make a separate treaty with Austria, in case either is attacked by her. This, again, insures a new adjustment of the map of Europe. Already it has been essentially changed, respecting Italy. Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and Placentia were made, by the treaty of 1815, nominal States, to be governed by deputies of Austria; while Milan, Venice, and other possessions, were secured directly to that power. But Tuscany was first seized by young Italy, then Naples, then a part of the Papal States, then the Kingdom of Italy fixed its seat at Florence, and now she will have Venice. Again, the treaty of 1815 renewed what M. THIERS, in his brilliant but not entirely cunning speech, calls "that great European principle that Germany should be composed of independent States, united by a federative tie." But now, Prussia is determined on German unity, with herself as the leader. NAPOLEON "detests" the treaty which decreed separation. Here, therefore, the treaties of 1815 are likely to be overthrown. What provisions were made for England, Russia, Sweden, Norway and Holland (except in the latter's relation to Belgium), need hardly be reviewed, as they have not yet been drawn into discussion.

In a word, the political map of Europe made fifty years ago is unsuited to the spirit of the age. That Continent, like our own, must undergo "reconstruction"—reconstruction is the watchword of the world. It is this fact which makes war, sooner or later, and however the old Schleswig-Holstein dispute may end, almost inevitable. The Congress of Vienna was for princes, not for peoples; for state-craft, not for humanity; for dynasties, not for republics. BYRON laments, in those days, that "the name of Commonwealth is past and gone," except in Switzerland and America; that "Venice is crushed," and that even "Holland deigns to own a scepter and endure a purple robe." The Vienna treaties were based on an idea of fixing "a balance of power" in Europe, as M. THIERS so strongly insists. However successful that attempt was once, its work is ended. The garment is outgrown. Suppose it was once a balance of power: France alone has increased too wonderfully to keep the equipoise; the balance needs readjustment. So it must be with all devices of king-craft and state-craft which do not provide for the advance of the age.

the other at the 310th round; the two Jeffery's guns burst at the 50th round; Haddan's at the 205th round; and the gun rifled on the French plan, or, as it is now called, the "Woolwich system," burst on the 120th round. There were two guns then out of those bored upon the six plans of rifling we have noticed have stood the test better than the gun made on the method the Government have adopted. Either, therefore, these experiments were fallacious, or the Government have refused to profit by the knowledge of their experimental experience. But this last inference does not rest here, nor within such narrow limits as the difference of endurance between 120 and 205 and 310 rounds. There was another gun that went at the same time through all the ordeals with its competitors, and that never burst at all, although it was fired up to 2,000 rounds, and which, when the experiments on their own behalf and not the guns cried "hold enough," left off as good as when it began—that gun was the oval-bored Lancaster, still ticketed and labelled with an account of its meritorious performance, under the seal of the select committee, in the Rotunda at Woolwich. As these guns were all of the same material, weight and size, and fired with the same charge of powder, the comparative effects of the form of rifling in deteriorating the endurance of the gun was palpably manifested in various periods of bursting and on this obvious ground, as it unmistakably is in scientific principle, the Lancaster was proved to be the best form of rifling. Why it was not, and why it has not been adopted, it would probably be far more inconvenient for the authorities to state truthfully than it would be hard for the public to surmise. More recently still, there have been, on Lord ELCHO's motion, returns which supply full and official particulars of trial of 35 heavy rifled wrought-iron guns made up to the trial of present. These results it will be additional proof for our argument to state here. The 600-pounder Armstrong 13-inch bore became unserviceable at the 118th round; the 300-pounder Armstrong burst at the 104th round; the 7-inch French or "Woolwich" gun was deeply fissured—in other words, useless at the 360th round; the 7-inch Scott gun at the 420th round; the Whitworth 7-inch gun at the 27th round; the 7-inch Frederick gun at the 210th round; the 12-ton Fraser gun burst at the 400th round, 150 having been with less than the service charge; and the second 600-pounder Armstrong gave up under 50 rounds. Among these again appears the Lancaster gun, a 7-inch 7½ ton oval bore, which, after having undergone 480 rounds with 25 pounds charge and 110 pound shot, remains uninjured and unworn.

But, whatever may be the true reason, the best system of rifling, the Lancaster, as again shown in these trials, has never yet had fair recognition by our Government, although it was, singularly enough, one of the first submitted when the necessity for changing the character of our armaments was necessitated. Nevertheless, it is some hopeful consolation to know that, although, from various and obvious reasons, the inequalities in the rifling principles may in small arms be no more than may be overcome by mechanical contrivances and reduced to trifling differences of range and precision, yet as the size of artillery guns, fired with unyielding iron shot, and not yielding leaden bullets, is increased from larger to larger dimensions, the defects of the various systems of rifling will become more and more disproportionate and exaggerated; and in this way, however parties may continue to laudate the guns of particular makers, and those produced at so much cost to the nation, the bigger the ordnance required for the national service the more certainly will the best system be brought unmistakably in front of all competitors, until, in the end, as we have no hesitation in predicting, the long-neglected oval-bore will be proved to be the only method upon which guns of enormous size can be constructed with anything like a chance of an endurance appropriate to their cost of manufacture.

But to return to the American experiments, to which it has been our special object in this article to draw attention. We have in them the very strongest confirmation of our English experiments, namely, that the cutting of grooves of any kind within a metal cylinder called a gun, irrespective of the kind or the quality of the material of which that cylinder is composed, diminishes the "life" or endurance of the gun from 20 to 50 fold; and we have it shown also, we contend, by our English experiments, that there does exist a system of rifling (the oval bore) with which the War Office department has been cognizant for the last sixteen years, which entails no diminution of the endurance of the gun, while it secures an accuracy equivalent, if not superior, to the very best examples of the most complicated of the other rifling systems. We submit whether these important facts are not sufficient to justify a grave national inquiry, to be conducted dispassionately with the full advantage of all the scientific and professional ability available for the service of the country. For it is as hopeless to continue a mere money expenditure in attempting to find effective qualities in materials to overcome opposing mechanical principles in the case of heavy rifled artillery as the waste of some millions has proved it to be in that of the Armstrong guns.

Our correspondent "ANCHOR," so well known to the readers of the JOURNAL for his military research and enthusiasm, has been complimented by his native State with the brevet of Major-General in the State service by special act, or, technically, concurrent resolution of the New York State Legislature, for meritorious services rendered to the State and United States prior to the war. Although from ten to fifteen years have elapsed since General DE PEYSTER made his Reports and acted as Adjutant-General of New York, he has lived to see many of his suggestions carried into effect, and time has proved the soundness of many of his opinions, expressed and urged when military matters received but little attention in this country out of the Regular Army. This concurrent resolution was the result of a series of recommendatory letters from Major-General ROSECRANS and officers and officials of high position. It gives us pleasure to record such a recognition of a life-long and enthusiastic devotion to military science.

OUR INDIAN POLICY.

It is quite time that the policy proper to be pursued toward the savages who roam on the vast plains and mountains of the West should be thoroughly discussed and righteously settled. There is scarcely any practical question of our public policy that more imperatively demands attention, and there is none that is so little understood, even by many of our wisest legislators. During the continuance of the war the overwhelming importance of its issues excluded all thought of the disturbances on the Plains, and even the terrible Minnesota massacre, in 1862, held the public mind but for a brief season. Since then, however, a greater military force has been employed, and needed, in the punishment of hostile Indians, and in the protection of our frontier settlements, than was contained in our whole Army prior to the war.

Millions of money have been spent, several expeditions of magnitude have been sent out, and hundreds of lives have been lost, in successive campaigns extending from New Mexico to the British Possessions, and from the Missouri to the Pacific coast. These campaigns have been vigorously conducted by experienced Indian-fighters, the most of them in the vast Department of the Missouri—conducted by Major-General POPE, and the result has been that nearly all the hostile tribes have sought peace. The great question yet remains, however, whether this peace is likely to be permanent, and the discussion of this involves that of the Indian policy under which these expensive wars have arisen.

It is the opinion, so far as we know, of every Army officer who has served on the frontiers, that the source of nearly all our Indian difficulties is to be found in the system of dealing with the Indians pursued for several years past. Formerly, our relations with the Indians were entirely in the hands of the War Department. The power to preserve the peace was then wisely lodged with the branch of the Government which is held responsible for the result of war. The officers of the Army were our Indian agents, and performed their duties honestly and disinterestedly. The Indian was neither cheated nor wronged by them. The result was that there was comparatively little trouble, all things considered.

Since then, however, and for several years past, the management of our relations with the Indians has been entrusted to a Bureau of the Indian Department, whose agents have been in direct contact with our savage hordes. As fast as the march of our settlements westward required the purchase and occupancy of the Indian lands, treaties have been made by which either the Indians have abandoned the whole of their lands and moved further back, or else have retained "reservations" in the midst of the surrendered lands. The consideration for this has been the payment of annuities in money and goods, through the medium of the agents. The result has been that the reservation Indians, surrounded by whites, and incapable of gaining a living by hunting, have become vagabonds and loafers, while the annuities paid them have made them objects of cupidity to the Indian traders—generally in partnership with Indian agents—and of the very lowest class of white men generally.

The Indians who have sold their lands on the borders and retained their roving habits, have been debased and impoverished by their contact with the same classes of men, when receiving their annual or semi-annual payments. Both classes have been the victims of the white man's unprincipled love of gain, and have been placed in such relations with white men as to learn the worst vices of the latter. Each successive removal westward has accelerated the destitution and distress of the race, until now we have accumulated on the Plains the debris of all the tribes who have been gradually moved from east of the Mississippi to their present locations. There, with the wilder and more romantic tribes of the Plains, they now stand as a barrier to the vast currents of immigration, flowing in all directions, from the Missouri to the mountains.

In their present position their condition is not much improved. The mining immigrants cross their hunting grounds by a dozen different routes, and drive away the game which furnishes them food, shelter, and clothing. The border men, as a rule, believe religiously that "no Indian has any rights which a white man is bound to respect," and shoot them down as remorselessly as though they were rattlesnakes. Of the wrongs perpetrated, all over the vast Plains, on the Indian, very little is known. It is only when white

men are molested that any reports reach us. Is it strange that the Indian should revenge himself on those who have attacked or outraged him? Almost any race will fight when the maintenance of peace does not exempt it from unprovoked assault.

When we add to these facts that it is now an object to the Indians to make war, it will not seem strange that so many tribes of them were engaged in hostilities last year. And this is absolutely the case. They know that under our present policy it is only necessary for them to make a vigorous demonstration on the white settlements or on the emigrant or mail routes to insure the ratification of a new treaty of peace. A treaty means the distribution of the things they most want—money, blankets, sugar, and other necessities of their mode of living. There is hardly a tribe between the Missouri and the Mountains that does not understand and has not practised this simple and easy method of "raising the wind."

This is the result to which our present Indian policy has brought us. The evil consequences of our existing system have long been obvious to Army officers serving on the frontiers. They have been brought to the attention of the Government by elaborate communications from officers of the most extended experience in Indian affairs. They were so glaring that last year a Congressional Committee was sent on an extended and expensive journey over the Plains to investigate existing evils and suggest appropriate remedies. No report has yet been made, and no action taken, however, although it is of the greatest importance that Congress and the people should receive the information now confined to official circles. We notice that a writer in the *Evening Post*, evidently having knowledge of the documents called for, asks that papers on Indian affairs submitted last year by Major-General POPE, Major-General MCCOOK, Colonel MARCY and Colonel SPRAGUE, now in the hands of the Indian Committee, be published. These officers have all had extensive experience on our frontiers, and their views would be extremely valuable. We, therefore, agree with the *Post*, that they should be allowed to see the light.

THE Secretary of War has ordered the discharge and muster-out of all the "white" Volunteers now remaining in service. And thus that magnificent and unrivalled Army of American citizen-soldiers, which has been so long the admiration of the world, will pass entirely into the niche set apart for it in the history, where posterity will do it even greater justice than ourselves. We recall, however, having sung its requiem on several similar occasions, where great inroads into its ranks seemed to shear it of all that made it distinctive and glorious as "our Army." This is "positively the very last farewell appearance on any stage"—except on occasion of the muster out of the remnant of colored troops who are still retained. Curiosity is aroused to know why the "white" soldiers are all to be discharged, and the non-whites are to be retained. The political zealots (both white and non-white) hardly know whether to be pleased or enraged at the notion. One class is inclined to fire up at this "invidious distinction" against the pale-faces, and for this solicitude the objects of their compassion will not thank them, as Summer is coming, and duty on the pampas or the plains is not so inestimable a privilege. The opposite extreme distrusts that the invidious distinction is made by the authorities against troops "guilty" of a skin not colored like their own." Nevertheless, the first party also secretly feel it a compliment to the whites to muster them out first, giving them the *pas* over their colored brethren. And the admirers of the latter, meanwhile, have a covert joy in the fidelity imputed by inference to the dusky legions.

With this perplexing uncertainty of party sentiment the military reason has nothing to do. In his letter to the Secretary of War, General GRANT gave the key to the present orders. He took occasion to recommend the discharge of the white Volunteers and the retention of the colored troops. In doing so, he paid a high compliment to the latter, and a compliment most thoroughly deserved. It is well known that there is a technical difficulty about the retention of the Volunteer force. Most of them enlisted expressly or by implication "for three years or the war." Now, the question is how long the war lasts. For purposes of political "reconstruction," of course, we can suppose it to last until doomsday—that is, so long as the change of conditions brought about by the war shall last. But

the interpretation allowable against enemies is not allowable against allies and friends. For military purposes, we must concede the war to have ended long ago. As to ourselves, we considered the plan of "hurling a column of 20,000 men" across the Rio Grande to drive out MAXIMILIAN, to be chiefly objectionable on the ground of its demanding services of the Volunteers which we had no right to expect. And the ingenious explanation with which this opinion was met—namely, that the French invasion of Mexico was "part and parcel of the Rebellion, and should be ended with the Rebellion"—while perfectly good as against enemies, or perhaps neutrals, was unfair as against our countrymen. The latter enlisted to put down the Rebellion—not to fight the French, nor to help JUAREZ, nor to adopt soldiering as a profession. Hence it was unjust to make so strict a construction against them. Still more unjustifiable is it, when no Mexican trouble impends, to keep these troops on routine garrison duty; especially while Congress is in session, and has the power to supply their places with that Regular Army which, sooner or later, must take them.

Now, it so happens that the white Volunteers have strongly resented this retention in service, and have resisted and manifested their disapprobation in various ways. The colored troops, however—more patriotic, as some say, but, as we think it should be put, more placable—have been obedient and useful. "All 'white Volunteers,'" says General GRANT, strongly and sweepingly, "have become dissatisfied, and claim that the contract with them has been violated by retaining them after the war was over. By reason of dissatisfaction they are no longer of use, and every one now remaining in the service might as well be discharged at once. The colored Volunteer has equal right to claim his discharge, but as yet he has not done so. How long will existing laws authorize the retention of this force, even if they are content to remain?" Hence, the origin of the order in question.

The indorsement and high compliment which the Lieutenant-General here gives to the colored troops, is in perfect accordance with that remarkable unofficial testimony which he bore to their excellence and usefulness, as recorded by us some months since. Perhaps it should receive some slight modification, as to the particular point in question. For example, when the Twenty-fifth corps was ordered from Fort Monroe to Texas, some regiments of it were very disorderly and rebellious, and an exterior force had to be called in to disarm the rioters. But this was an unusual occurrence, and possibly palliated on the grounds already mentioned. On the other hand, nothing is more remarkable than the extraordinary difference between the white and colored troops in the matter of desertions. It is a startling anomaly for a colored soldier to desert, while, as stated by Messrs. WILSON and WADE in the Senate, a fatal depletion goes on constantly in the white regiments on the plains, where soldiers very much prefer digging gold to fighting Indians. We have thought, therefore, that, if the colored troops who "have equal right to claim their discharge" be retained on account of their fidelity, it was no more than fair to say a word to their credit.

THE PRESIDENT has promptly filled the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Captain FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, by the appointment of Mr. WILLIAM FAXON, who has so long held the post of Chief Clerk in the Navy Department. Mr. FAXON is so thoroughly familiar with the duties of his new position that the change will scarcely be noticed in the routine of the Department. Those who are familiar with him cannot doubt that in his new office he will add to the reputation he has already acquired as a courteous gentleman and an efficient public servant. Captain FOX is retained in official relations to the Department by his appointment as the additional Assistant Secretary of the Navy for the period of six months, under the law recently passed. In this capacity he will visit Europe, where his efficient administration of the Navy Department has already made him so well known in official circles. It is in character that he should be escorted by one of our Monitors, for certainly no man has a better title to the honor of introducing our iron-clads to the direct attention of naval authorities on the other side of the Atlantic. As long as our system of turreted vessels and heavy guns is in vogue, Captain FOX and his administration are in no danger of being forgotten.

ARMY GAZETTE.

A REGISTRY FOR ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

At the request of many officers, a Register has been opened at the office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, No. 39 Park Row, New York, wherein officers of the Army and Navy are invited to enter their names, upon their arrival in the city of New York. The great convenience of such a Register, in the lack of any other common place of resort, will be manifest to every one. The Register will be open from ten o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon. Officers at present in New York are requested to register their names.

CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Brigadier-General Thomas O. Osborn, U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Richmond and Petersburg, Va., and more especially for gallantry on the 24 and 9th of April, 1865, during the engagements of that date, to date from April 2, 1865.

Brigadier-General Green Clay Smith, U. S. Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Henry A. Morrow, Colonel of the 24th Michigan Volunteers, for distinguished and conspicuous gallantry, and for good conduct before Petersburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General Patrick E. Connor, U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General William B. Tibbitts, U. S. Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General James Wood, Jr., Colonel of 156th New York Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General George W. Mindil, U. S. Volunteers, and Colonel of the 33d New Jersey Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, and Mill Creek Gap, near Dalton, Ga., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Henry D. Washburn, Colonel of the 18th Indiana Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from July 26, 1865.

Brigadier-General Lewis B. Parsons, U. S. Volunteers, for meritorious services, to date from April 30, 1865.

Brigadier-General Erasmus D. Tyler, of the U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Colonel W. M. McArthur, of the 8th Maine Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Albert Ordway, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 24th Massachusetts Volunteers, for highly meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Herman Leib, of the 3th U. S. colored artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel A. W. Doan, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 79th Ohio Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel B. Le Fevre, of the 29th Ohio Volunteers, for faithful services, to date from June 26, 1865.

Colonel H. Martin, of the 93d Ohio Volunteers, for faithful services, to date from June 8, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Rufus Scott, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st New York dragoons, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Adolphus Engleman, of the 43d Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Eli Sawyer, of the 11th Missouri Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel H. B. Morse, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 114th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Daniel White, of the 30th Maine Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of the Wilderness, Va., and in the operations before Petersburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel John Appleton, of the 81st U. S. colored troops, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Rufus E. Fleming, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 6th West Virginia cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel J. Fred Pierson, of the 1st New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel James McQuade, of the 14th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel George R. Myers, of the 18th New York Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel George Pomut, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 13th Iowa Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel William P. Robeson, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3d New Jersey cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Five Forks and Southside Railroad, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel James H. Hart, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 71st Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Albert Erskine, of the 13th Illinois cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel William T. Frohock, of the 66th U. S. colored troops, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel William H. H. Beadle, Major of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel E. Bassett Langdon, of the 1st Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Pittsburgh Landing, Chickasaw, Chattanooga, and Mission Ridge, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel H. Seymour Hall, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 43d U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault on the enemy's works at the mine before Petersburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Jonathan Cranor, of the 40th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel H. N. Eldridge, of the 127th Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Arkansas Post and the assaults on Vicksburg, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel F. W. Palfrey, of the 26th Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant conduct at the battle of Antietam, Maryland, and for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel W. E. W. Ross, of the 31st U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Martin R. M. Wallace, of the 4th Illinois cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel William McE. Dye, of the 20th Iowa Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Nat. Houghton, of the 25th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel William A. Schmidt, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, for gallant conduct at the battle of Stone River and for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Theodore B. Gates, of the 90th New York Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Thomas I. Strong, of the 16th New York artillery, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel A. P. Blunt, of the 6th Vermont Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Charles E. Phelps, of the 7th Maryland Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel St. Clair Mulholland, of the 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel T. J. Brady, of the 117th Indiana Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Thomas J. Cram, Additional Aide-de-Camp, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel James H. Goodman, of the 4th Ohio Volunteers, for gal-

lant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel H. N. Whitbeck, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 65th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel A. B. Nettleton, of the 24 Ohio cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Dexter E. Clapp, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 33d U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Ansell D. Wess, of the 60th Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Benjamin F. Sheets, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 92d Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel William Hudson Lawrence, of the 34th New Jersey Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

TO BE COLONELS BY BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Ordway, of the 24th Massachusetts Volunteers, for highly meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Doan, of the 79th Ohio Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Martin P. Buffum, of the 9th U. S. Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Moore, Captain and Aide-de-Camp, for gallant and highly meritorious conduct in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rufus Scott, of the 1st New York Dragoons, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George L. Ames, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services in the Subsistence Department during the war, to date from March 30, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Williams, of the 1st Nevada cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel G. Knee, of the 12th Iowa Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from January 23, 1866.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Morse, of the 114th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Ratnay, Major of the 57th Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Altoona, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rufus E. Fleming, of the West Virginia cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Bishop, of the 73rd U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Port Hudson, La., to date from March 31, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Von Kussow, of the 2d U. S. Veteran Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander F. Stevenson, Captain of the 42d Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Oscar L. Jackson, Major of the 63d Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel James H. Hart, of the 71st Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William H. H. Beadle, Major of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H. Bryant, Captain of the 68th Indiana Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Mission Ridge, and other battles under General Sherman, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Burleigh, Captain of the 17th New York Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel C. Oliver, of the 14th Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel William A. Schmitt, of the 27th Illinois Volunteers, for gallant conduct at the battle of Stone River, and for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Boyle, of the 35th U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles W. Lowell, Major of the 80th U. S. colored troops, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas J. Strong, of the 16th New York artillery, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Mahoney, Captain of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant conduct at the battle of Gettysburg, and for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Mitchell, Surgeon of the 4th U. S. colored troops, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. McDowell, Surgeon of the 6th regiment 1st Army Corps, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew K. Long, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Ford, Major of the Ohio Volunteers, for faithful services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Ruggles, of the 3d Illinois cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. Whitbeck, of the 65th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore F. Lang, Major of the 3d West Virginia infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dexter E. Clapp, of the 35th U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Wareham C. Hill, Major of the 4th U. S. colored troops (infantry), for faithful and meritorious services during the war, and for gallantry in action at New Market Heights, Virginia, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Morrow, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry and good conduct at the capture of Salisbury, N. C., to date from April 12, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Houston, of the 7th Kansas cavalry, for distinguished gallantry throughout the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Gillpatrick, of the 83d U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from October 9, 1865.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS BY BREVET.

Brevet Major J. Warren Miller, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major William F. Baker, of the 10th U. S. colored troops, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Chauncey Harris, Captain of the 14th New Jersey Volunteers, for distinguished gallantry at the battle of Monocacy, Md., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major William Homstreet, Captain of the 26th Missouri Volunteers, for distinguished services at the battle of Bentonville, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Josiah P. Day, of the 29th Maine Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Joseph T. Haskell, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services in the Subsistence Department, to date from April 2, 1866.

Brevet Major J. D. Taylor, Captain of the 88th Ohio Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster George Pomeroy, U. S. Volunteers, for faithful services in the Pay Department, to date from April 16, 1866.

Brevet Major C. C. Kellogg, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence

of Volunteers, for efficient and meritorious services, to date from August 5, 1865.

Brevet Major George Butler, Captain of the 9th U. S. Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Alexander Moore, Captain and Aide-de-Camp, for gallant and distinguished conduct in the several campaigns of the Army of the Potomac prior to the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major George L. Ames, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services in the Subsistence Department during the war, to date from March 30, 1865.

Brevet Major Frank Adams, Captain of the 33d Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major W. L. Kidder, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the field, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major S. M. Morgan, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the field, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Charles P. Horton, Captain and Additional Aide-de-Camp, for gallant conduct and great efficiency at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major James L. Trumbull, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department, to date from April 10, 1866.

Brevet Major Joseph B. Stubbs, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Quartermaster's Department, to date from April 10, 1866.

Surgeon William H. Gibbon, of the 15th Iowa Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, especially near Atlanta, Georgia, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Charles Ratnay, of the 57th Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Altoona, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Silas Ramsey, Aide-de-Camp, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Oscar Minor, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant conduct at the battle of Resaca, Ga., and for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Ephraim F. Anderson, Captain of the 7th Maryland Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Spotsylvania Court-House, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Alexander P. Stevenson, Captain of the 31st Maine Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Charles M. Coll, of the 8th Connecticut Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Charles J. Kipp, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major L. Weaver, Captain of the 62d U. S. colored troops, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Edward B. Hall, of the 1st Louisiana cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major James H. Rice, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Oscar L. Jackson, of the 63d Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Charles H. Bryant, Captain of the 68th Indiana Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Mission Ridge and other battles under General Sherman, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major G. B. Russell, Captain of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious conduct during the siege of Fort Hudson, La., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major John T. Collins, Captain of the 1st U. S. colored heavy artillery, for gallant conduct at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., and for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major H. H. Hadley, Captain of the 119th U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from June 24, 1865.

Brevet Major John Burleigh, Captain of the 17th New York Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon C. N. Campbell, of the 150th New York Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Charles W. Lowell, of the 80th U. S. colored troops, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Andrew Mahoney, Captain of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant conduct at the battle of Gettysburg, and for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon J. W. Mitchell, of the 4th U. S. colored troops, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon A. W. McDowell, of the 6th regiment 1st Army Corps, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Andrew K. Long, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Collin Ford, of the Ohio Volunteers, for faithful services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster William S. Pope, U. S. Volunteers, for faithful services in the Pay Department, to date from March 31, 1866.

Additional Paymaster George Marston, U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services in the Pay Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Wareham C. Hill, of the 4th U. S. colored infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, and for gallantry in action at New Market Heights, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major James A. Bates, Captain of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major H. W. Smith, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Theodore F. Lang, of the 3d West Virginia infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major John S. Cooke, Captain of the 26th Massachusetts Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Robert Morrow, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry and good conduct at the capture of Salisbury, N. C., to date from April 12, 1865.

Brevet Major Charles Parsons, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Quartermaster's Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Walter Cutting, Aide-de-Camp, for gallantry and good conduct during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Edward G. Ross, of the 11th Kansas cavalry, for distinguished gallantry throughout the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major H. S. Greeno, of the 4th Arkansas cavalry, for distinguished gallantry throughout the war,

Captain P. S. Sinclair, of the 16th New York Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Theodore McGowan, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Joseph E. Hitt, of the 4th Illinois cavalry, March 13, 1865.
 Captain D. C. Wagner, of the 34th Illinois Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Lyman Preston, of the 93d Illinois Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain William F. Critz, of the 5th Kansas cavalry, March 13, 1865.
 Captain George W. Wells, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain A. A. Yates, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, March 13, 1865.
 Captain J. L. De Payot, of the 13th New York artillery, April 3, 1865.
 Captain John F. Skelton, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, March 5, 1866.
 Captain L. M. Jewett, of the 61st Ohio Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain C. E. Bliven, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 5, 1866.
 Captain E. P. Graves, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain C. W. Keating, of the 80th U. S. colored troops, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Samuel E. Pittman, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Wm. M. Luff, of the 12th Illinois cavalry, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Chauncey Harris, of the 14th New Jersey cavalry, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Leonard S. Van Vliet, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 7, 1865.
 Brevet Captain A. W. Scott, First Lieutenant of the 42d U. S. colored troops, March 13, 1865.
 Captain William C. Durkee, of the 62d U. S. colored troops, March 13, 1865.
 Captain F. E. Miller, of the 62d U. S. colored troops, March 13, 1865.
 Captain R. C. Shannon, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Alexander Goslin, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Wm. H. Eldridge, of the 9th Veteran Reserve Corps, March 13, 1865.
 Captain J. D. Taylor, of the 88th Ohio Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain E. C. Hutton, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, October 19, 1865.
 Captain J. H. Musser, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, February 26, 1866.
 Captain Alfred Gage, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, March 7, 1866.
 Captain Samuel H. Doten, of the 29th Massachusetts Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain R. G. Staples, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Brevet Captain A. Q. Hill, First Lieutenant of the 1st battalion Maine Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Augustus Kovits, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, March 13, 1865.
 Captain G. N. Marshall, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain S. A. Ballou, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain J. T. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Reiner C. Feldknap, of the 43d Illinois Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Hubert Dilger, of battery, Ohio Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain D. S. Prouditt, of the 10th U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Captain Alva C. Bishop, of the 8th Illinois infantry, for meritorious and faithful services in the campaign against Mobile and its defenses, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Brevet Captain E. Hart Homer, First Lieutenant of the 81st U. S. colored troops, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Captain William Hemstreet, of the 26th Missouri Volunteers, for distinguished services at the battle of Bentonville, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Captain Charles Darrow, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Brevet Captain Charles N. Moore, First Lieutenant of the 15th Ohio battery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, especially before Savannah, Georgia, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Brevet Captain Adam Miller, First Lieutenant of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Captain Asa Gregory, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from April 3, 1866.
 Assistant Surgeon Briston Stone, U. S. Volunteers, for faithful services in his department, to date from April 3, 1866.
 Captain W. W. Lander, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from July 31, 1865.
 Captain Francis B. Owen, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from November 28, 1865.
 Captain George Butler, of the 9th U. S. Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Captain John B. Nixon, of the 17th U. S. colored infantry, for faithful services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Captain Abel G. Rankins, of the 29th Maine Veteran Volunteer infantry, for faithful and efficient services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Captain Walter J. Collins, of the 8th U. S. Veteran Volunteers, for gallantry during the campaign of 1864 and 1865 of the Army of the Potomac, and especially for personal gallantry during the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Coal Harbor and North Anna River, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Captain Fletcher E. Marsh, of the 17th U. S. colored infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Brevet Captain H. N. Towner, Second Lieutenant of the 2d Illinois light artillery, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the storming of Mission Ridge, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Captain Sylvester A. Ballou, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from April 5, 1866.
 Captain W. L. Kidder, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the field, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Captain David W. Reed, of the 12th Iowa Veteran Volunteer infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from January 23, 1866.
 Captain H. B. Whetsel, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for gallant conduct at the battle of Shiloh, and for faithful services in the Quartermaster's Department, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Captain Charles C. Merrick, of the 51st Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and faithful services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Captain Moses Summers, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Quartermaster's Department, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Brevet Captain John L. Carter, First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 118th New York Volunteers, for gallantry in action at Drury's Bluff, and for long and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Captain Charles P. Horton, Additional Aide-de-Camp, for gallant conduct and great efficiency at the battles of Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Brevet Captain Edward F. O'Brien, First Lieutenant of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
 Captain James L. Trumbull, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and efficient services in the Quartermaster's Department, to date from April 10, 1866.
 Captain Joseph B. Stubbs, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Quartermaster's Department, to date from April 10, 1866.

Captain John J. Safely, of the 13th Iowa Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Benjamin F. Stearns, of the 36th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Lewis E. Granger, of the 18th U. S. colored infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Benjamin F. Bucklin, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from August 2, 1865.

Brevet Captain Erasmus W. Everson, First Lieutenant of the 20th Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bull Run and Chancellorsville, Virginia, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Oscar Minor, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant conduct at the battle of Resaca, Ga., and for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain J. Bates Dixon, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 24, 1865.

Captain Ephraim F. Anderson, of the 7th Maryland Volunteers, for gallantry at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain J. Sumner Rogers, of the 31st Maine Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Alexander F. Stevenson, of the 42d Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain L. Weaver, of the 62d U. S. colored troops, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain George Q. White, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Quartermaster's Department, to date from April 29, 1866.

Captain James H. Rice, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain William B. Stewart, of the 4th regiment 1st Army Corps, for meritorious services at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., and Corinth and Jackson, Miss., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Willard Bullard, First Lieutenant of the 74th New York Volunteers, for gallant conduct on the James River during the winter of 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John C. Cobb, of the 116th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Moorfield and Winchester, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Charles H. Bryant, of the 68th Indiana Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Mission Ridge, and other battles under General Sherman, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain F. D. Bricker, of the 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John B. Vandewiele, of the 8th regiment 1st Army Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain J. W. Towner, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John T. Collins, of the 1st U. S. colored heavy artillery, for gallant conduct at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., and for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain H. H. Hadley, of the 9th U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain W. H. Adams, First Lieutenant of the 4th U. S. colored artillery, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 24, 1865.

Captain F. L. Taylor, of the 33rd New Jersey Volunteers, for gallant conduct at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John Burlingame, of the 17th New York Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John W. Honey, of the 6th regiment, 1st Army Corps, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Isaac S. Tichenor, of the 105th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Augustus W. Starr, of the 2d California cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John W. Campbell, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Andrew Mahoney, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant conduct at the battle of Gettysburg, and for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain William H. Foster, First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 14th New Jersey Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain J. H. Belcher, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Alonzo S. Gear, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Quartermaster's Department, to date from April 27, 1866.

Captain Michael P. Long, of the 2d Michigan infantry, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Emory P. Moon, of the 3d Michigan infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain George K. Nairn, First Lieutenant of the 3d Michigan infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain C. M. Clarke, of the 6th Ohio infantry, for faithful and meritorious services to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain George H. French, First Lieutenant of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain H. H. Willard, of the 43d Ohio Volunteers, for faithful services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Edward L. Denno, Second Lieutenant of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain William S. Johnson, First Lieutenant of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Charles Parsons, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Quartermaster's Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain William A. Johnson, of the 15th Kansas cavalry, for distinguished gallantry throughout the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain James C. Doughty, of the 2d California cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services in Nevada and California, to date from December 1, 1865.

Brevet Captain Thomas F. Dolan, First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 8th regiment, 1st Army Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

TO BE CAPTAINS BY BREVET.

First Lieutenant Henry O. Fox, Adjutant of the 4th U. S. Volunteer infantry, for arduous and faithful services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Joseph H. Houghton, of the 51st U. S. colored infantry, for faithful and meritorious services in the field, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant E. Hart Hosner, of the 81st U. S. colored troops, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

(To be continued.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNED.

Hospital Steward L. O. Farrington, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and ordered to report in person to the commanding officer, Fort Riley, Kas., for assignment to duty at that post.

TRANSFERRED.

The following named enlisted men of the 38th company, 2d battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, now on duty at the places set opposite their respective names, have been transferred to the 1st Independent company Veteran Reserve Corps. This order will not be construed as relieving them from their present duties:

Sergeant M. Frank Kelly, Quartermaster General's Office; Private William E. Creary, Quartermaster General's Office; Private Henry Farmer, Quartermaster General's Office; Private John Callahan, Surgeon General's Office; Private Henry Demarist, Surgeon General's Office; Private Archibald Brown, Surgeon General's Office.

ASSIGNED.

Ordinance Sergeant H. Gulshall, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at Fort Pulaski, Ga., and will report in person, without delay, to Major-General Hooker, Commanding Department of the East, for assignment to duty at Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MAY 21.—Chief Engineer Wm. H. Shocks, to duty as member of the Board of Visitors at the Naval Academy.

First Assistant Engineer James P. Sprague, to the *Waterloo*, Pacific Squadron.

MAY 22.—Lieutenant-Commander J. C. Chaplin, to the *Monocacy*.

MAY 24.—Commanders Wm. N. Jeffers and Edward Simpson, to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation for special temporary duty.

Commander R. T. Remshaw, for navigation duty at the Navy Yard, New York.

MAY 25.—Lieutenant-Commander Nathaniel Green, to the steamer *Chickopee*.

Acting Boatswain James Harding, to the receiving ship *Vermont*.

MAY 26.—Lieutenant-Commander John G. Mitchell, to the receiving ship *Vermont*.

Lieutenant-Commander Chester Hatfield, detached from the receiving ship *Vermont*, and ordered to the steamer *Ashuelot*.

DETACHED.

MAY 21.—Chief Engineer D. B. Macomb, from special duty at Baltimore, and ordered to the Pensacola Navy Yard.

First Assistant Engineer Charles E. De Valin, from the *Waterloo*, Pacific Squadron, and to return North.

Chief Engineer James W. King, from duty as a member of the Board of Visitors at the Naval Academy, and to resume his duties at the Navy Yard, New York.

Chief Engineer James W. Whittaker, from the Pensacola Navy Yard, and to return North.

MAY 22.—Ensign William Dunn, from the Pacific Squadron, and waiting orders.

MAY 23.—Ensign John L. Worden, from command of the *Idaho*, and waiting orders.

Commander Geo. M. Ransom, Lieutenant S. P. Gillett, Surgeon Job Corbin, First Assistant Engineer Joseph Trille, E. J. Whittaker and G. J. Burnap, Second Assistant Engineer R. L. Webb, J. U. Stevens, James Wylie, H. D. McEwen and C. H. Greenleaf, and Carpenter Josiah P. Carter, from the *Idaho*, and waiting orders.

Paymaster C. H. Eldredge, from the *Idaho*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

MAY 24.—Commander John J. Glasson, from navigation duty at the Navy Yard, New York, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander John H. Russell, from ordnance duty at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., and waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. H. Kendall, from steamer *Don*, and granted leave.

Carpenter George E. Anderson, from the iron-clad *Squado*, and waiting orders.

MAY 25.—Lieutenant A. R. McNair, from steamer *Chickopee*, and on sick leave of absence.

Gunner Wm. J. Ferguson, from ordnance duty in the Gulf Squadron, and waiting orders.

Carpenter Wm. H. Edgar, detached April 23d, from duty in the Gulf Squadron, and waiting orders.

MAY 26.—Lieutenant-Commander L. A. Beardslee, from steamer *Ashuelot*, and granted sick leave.

First Assistant Engineer J. M. Hobby, from duty at the Navy Yard, Boston, and granted leave.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

MAY 21.—Second Assistant Engineer James E. Fallon.

MAY 24.—Carpenter T. L. Wilson.

APPOINTED.

MAY 21.—James Harding, Acting Boatswain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAY 21.—Surgeon A. W. H. Hawkins, on sick leave.

MAY 24.—First Assistant Engineer R. H. Gunnell and Second Assistant Engineer J. H. Chasmar, on sick leave.

MAY 25.—Second Assistant Engineer A. S. Brower, on sick leave.

MAY 26.—Lieutenant-Commander Wm. E. Fitzhugh, to proceed to his residence and wait orders.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MAY 21.—Acting Third Assistant Engineers Wm. A. Russell and Robert Comthwait, to the *Tonawanda*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster H. Le Roy Jones, to the *Tonawanda*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Isaac McAllister, to the *Mackinac*.

MAY 23.—Acting Master R. Summers, to the *Vermont*.

Acting Ensign F. G. Morrill, to the *Ohio*.

Mate John Quevedo, to the Naval Academy for such duty as may be assigned him.

MAY 24.—Acting Assistant Surgeon W. L. Wheeler, to the steamer *Don*.

Mate G. H. Russell, to the steamer *South Carolina*.

MAY 25.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas R. Brown, to the *Allegheny*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Edward H. Ware, to duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

DETACHED.

MAY 21.—Acting Master A. T. Holmes, from the *James Adger*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Samuel H. Dian, from the *Mackinac*, and granted leave.

MAY 23.—Acting Ensigns A. K. Brown, E. W. Halero and A. F. Bashford, Acting Second Assistant Engineers David Pace, William Sloat and G. W. Heistrick, from the *Idaho*, and waiting orders.

Mate W. F. Warwick, from the *Idaho*, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

MAY 24.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Bernard Semrig, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Charles F. Dyce, Leopold Calloway, Edward A. Robinson and Edward Collins, from the iron-clad *Squado*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign A. A. Franzen, R. Lamphier, Geo. W. Beverly and C. B. Fleming, and Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Doyle, from the iron-clad *Squado*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymaster William Sellow, from the iron-clad *Squado*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

DISMISSED.

MAY 24.—Mates Edward Unger and B. F. Ritter, of the steamer *South Carolina*.

RESIGNATION REVOKED.

MAY 25.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer W. A. Collins resignation of June 17, 1865, is revoked, and he is granted leave.

ORDER REVOKED.

MAY 26.—The order directing Acting Master W. L. Howorth to proceed to Charleston, S. C., to command the *Squado*, is revoked, and he will report for temporary duty at the Boston Navy Yard.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

MAY 26.—Acting Assistant Paymaster John McMahon, of Boston Mass.

APPOINTED.

MAY 21.—F. W. O'Connor, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Tonawanda*.

MAY 24.—Lewis G. Cook, Acting Master, and ordered to the receiving ship *Vermont*.

MAY 25.—William F. Chase, Acting Master, and ordered to the steamer *Monocacy*.

Thomas Nickerson, Mate, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

MAY 26.—Alfred Baxter, Mate, and ordered to the *South Carolina*.

G. W. Grosvenor, Mate, and ordered to the *South Carolina*.

Alexander D. Radcliffe, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Tonawanda*.

PROMOTED.

MAY 25.—Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon David C. Burleigh, of Hamden, Me., from Acting Assistant Surgeon.

LIST OF VOLUNTEER NAVAL OFFICERS

who have been honorably discharged the service of the U. S. since last report:

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles Gaylord, May 22.
Mate T. S. Gillmore, September 25.
Mate W. D. Gregory, May 21.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander James Trathen, May 26.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer W. F. Mansfield, May 21.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Campbell, May 21.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Alexander W. Power, May 15.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edward T. Beardsley, May 19.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer John O. Fairbairn, May 19.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer George W. Howe, May 19.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles H. Wood, May 24.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Frank Royce, May 21.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Samuel C. Colesberry, Samuel S. Warner, John A. Henriques, Edward A. Freeman.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Edward B. Furlong, Howard L. Briggs, George W. Moore, Henry O. Porter, Joseph Frisk, Edward O. Gardner, Henry P. Hamlin, Edward S. Dickerson, S. Allen O'Brien, Edward L. Cowton, John C. Mitchell, Cyrus W. Pease, George Walden, Robert H. Woods, Augustus G. Gary, George W. King, C. Everett Webster, Charles T. Chase, Henry H. Andrews.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

William Collins, Louis N. Stodder, Benjamin W. Loring, Eric Gabrielson, Jefferson A. Slamm, Edward L. Deane, Leander M. Keene, H. G. Schambach, Josiah Pierson, George W. Bailey, Charles A. Abbey, Joseph R. Delan, Edward P. Collins, Thomas K. Travers, Stephen Longfellow, Benjamin F. Macintire, John W. Page, I. Hatch, Parker, I. C. Hanson, C. W. Smith, George Riley, Henry T. Blake, Henry R. Fowle, Michael Healey, John S. Madigan, Bronley R. Clarke, Thomas B. Mullett, Horace I. Gumbrell, W. F. Reynolds, Jr., Henry W. Harwood, Frederick W. Sparrell, Charles H. Dixon, Geo. M. Hunter, Charles B. Barlowe, Cyrus Riell.

TO BE THIRD LIEUTENANTS.

James H. Berry, Edward Pendexter, William McKendry, Jr., Edward W. Creecy, James R. Malcom, Henry C. Snow, George B. Hance, D. Francis Tozier, Joseph K. Kelso, Frederick M. Munger, M. Grant Woodward, Henry L. Bennett, Thomas R. Marshall, Russell Glover, Calvin L. Hooper, John Davidson, Augustus W. Constable, Leonard Shepard, Robert Henderson, Thomas W. Spencer, Walter Walton, John O. Johnson.

TO BE CHIEF ENGINEERS.

Charles G. Dale, M. H. Plunkett, D. C. Chester, Alexander Auchincloss, Marshall T. Chovers, Andrew L. Harrison, James T. Wayson, Charles H. Stone, Francis A. D. Bremon, William C. Wheeler, Thomas Fitzpatrick, James F. Leviness, I. Eugene Jeffers, James A. Doyle, F. W. H. Whitaker, Henry C. Henshaw.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending May 26, 1866:

James H. Polley, boatswain, April 13th, U. S. steamer *Powhatan*. Joseph Haviland, corporal marines, May 18th, Naval Hospital, New York.

George Bolton, coal-heaver, May 19th, Naval Hospital, New York. Thomas J. Jackson, landsman, May 18, U. S. steamer *Agawam*. John D. Sheppard, landsman, May 18th, U. S. steamer *Agawam*. Robert Thompson, ordinary seaman, May 18th, U. S. steamer *Agawam*.

James Bryan, coal-heaver, May 22d, Naval Hospital, New York. Joseph Monney, landsman, May 24th, Naval Hospital, New York. Wm. H. McGinniss, landsman, May 24th, Naval Hospital, New York.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

MILITIA ITEMS.

FOURTH BRIGADE.—The field day of this brigade, Brigadier-General Lloyd Aspinwall commanding, took place at East New York on Thursday, the 24th ult. The regiments were all on the ground in good season, with the exception of the Ninety-fifth, which was detained by reason of a delay in furnishing its transportation. The Seventy-ninth Regiment, which belongs to this command did not appear, as it has not yet been fully equipped. According to the General Regulations of New York State, the lowest numbered regiment—the Fourth—was the right of the line. The Fourth regiment was commanded by Colonel H. D. Hull, Lieutenant-Colonel G. Thorpe being present and mounted; the Major being dismounted. The regiment was about two hundred strong. Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lux was in command of the Eleventh, which numbered some four hundred rifles. Major Krenkel was present, being dismounted. Colonel Jas. F. Cox was in command of the Twenty-second; Lieutenant-Colonel Post being present mounted, Major Townsend acting as field officer of the day. The Twenty-second was about 300 strong. The Sixty-ninth was commanded by Colonel Martin McMahon; Major Clarke also being present, and some two hundred men being in line. The Ninety-sixth, which was on the left, was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Frank McElroy, the Major being present, and paraded only a little over one hundred men. The regiments all looked well, and the brigade when in line made a very imposing appearance.

The day was commenced by a review by General Aspinwall, Colonel Hull assuming temporary command of the brigade for this purpose. General Aspinwall was attended by his full staff, among whom we noticed Major Taylor and Captains Brown and McClure. In passing down and behind the line the General went so rapidly that most of his staff had considerable difficulty in keeping up with him. After the review, which was very creditably gone through with, the evolutions of the day commenced. The brigade was first formed in column of battalions closed in mass, and then wheeling distance having been taken on the first division of the third battalion, the left into line wheel was executed. The advance in line of battle was the next movement. The advance of the Twenty-second regiment was poor, its front being very much broken. This, of course, is attributable to a variety of causes, but, among others, to the want of correctness in the direction of the color-bearer and general guides. This regiment, however, subsequently redeemed their reputation, and we especially noticed their coming up on the double quick later in the day, which was very well done, both as to cadence and precision. We shall not, however, follow the various movements in detail, aiming rather at giving a general view of what took place. General Aspinwall has taken great pains to have his officers well instructed in brigade drill, the beneficial result of which was observed on their field day.

There was no drilling from two to three o'clock, this time being allowed for lunch. We noticed that most of the companies of the Eleventh regiment grounded their arms when they left them, instead of stacking them, which can readily be done by slightly springing the rammers, and, after forming the stack, pressing them down again. During the recess, Major Townsend of the Twenty-second, the officer of the

day, was kept busily employed stopping the squibbing of pieces. Among those ordered under arrest was a non-commissioned officer of the Fourth regiment, who was very much the worse for liquor; and we were quite surprised to see a field officer of this regiment arguing the case with the field officer of the day while the drunken sergeant was present. The discipline of the Fourth and the Ninety-fifth was not what it should be. We would remind the members of the former regiment that more distinction is to be gained in perfecting themselves in drill than in showing a lawlessness, which was at no time a characteristic of that gallant regiment whose uniform they wear.

At three o'clock the assembly was sounded, and, as General Aspinwall rode along the brigade column to see that the men fell in promptly, he was greeted with prolonged cheering by the men. A change of front on the third battalion was executed in good style, as was also the change of front to the rear—those mistakes which did occur being attributable to a want of proper regimental drilling.

The spectators, who had been assembling ever since the brigade arrived on the ground, occupied so much of the space required for drilling that it was found necessary to make them retire. This was done by a company of the Twenty-second, who, without any intimation of what was wanted, charged bayonets on those who occupied the space it was desired to clear. We think this was quite unnecessary. It certainly shows a great lack of judgment in an officer to order his men to charge bayonets on people who are not disorderly, and can be made to retire without any exhibition of force.

In retreating by alternate battalions the Fourth regiment was held in reserve, Colonels Cox and McMahon commanding respectively the odd and even battalions. The passage of the lines was then executed, two companies of the Fourth regiment being deployed as skirmishers. The skirmishers were then recalled, and the line opened fire on an imaginary enemy in their front. And, finally, the reserve (the Fourth) was ordered up to charge an imaginary battery, which they did in fine style. In going over a fence, however, one of the zouaves wounded himself by carelessly throwing his gun over first, and as he was getting over himself he ran his bayonet into the lower portion of the left lung. We are glad to learn, however, that the wound will not prove serious. A member of the Eleventh regiment was also wounded by a blank cartridge prematurely discharged from the piece of a man in his rear. We noticed a band on the ground, all the members of which wore gilt epaulettes. Major Townsend, the officer of the day, was very efficient in performing his duties. We noticed a corporal of the Sixty-ninth who had charge of a guard which was conducting a drunken man to the guard tent. The corporal was a most efficient non-commissioned officer, and if we knew his name we would take great pleasure in complimenting him on his soldierly qualities. The Staff of General Aspinwall were very efficient in carrying orders and superintending the execution of movements. We noticed that several of the field officers wore jackets. These certainly should not be worn, unless the drill is ordered to be in fatigue uniform. The field day of the Fourth brigade was quite a success, and very creditable to all concerned.

SECOND BRIGADE.—The field day of this brigade took place at East New York on Monday, the 28th ult. Colonel Louis Burger, of the Fifth regiment, was in command of the brigade, which consists of six regiments of infantry, viz., the Third, Sixth, Fifth, Twelfth, Eighty-fourth, and Ninety-sixth, and one regiment of artillery—the First. The Third regiment (Bendix Zouaves) was under command of Colonel John E. Bendix, Lieutenant-Colonel Beattie being present, and numbered some 350 men. We noticed that when this regiment was formed in column by division, that there were six instead of five divisions, which was the result of the companies not being properly equalized. Lieutenant-Colonel Anton Meyer commanded the Fifth regiment, assisted by Major Hillenbrand. The Fifth had over 400 men in line. We noticed that one man in this regiment wore the full-dress hat, while all the others wore the fatigue cap. The Sixth was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard Swartz, assisted by Major Kinney. This regiment had some 250 men in line. Colonel William G. Ward commanded the Twelfth regiment, Major Ward being present. The Twelfth paraded with a little over 300 men. We noticed that one or two of the captains of this regiment were mounted. We do not see the necessity for this, as we think the Colonel and the Major were, under the circumstances, sufficient to manœuvre the battalion, and it is usually the case, when an officer, who is not accustomed to riding, is mounted, that much more of his attention is devoted to securing his seat in the saddle than to the evolutions of his regiment. The companies of the Eighty-fourth regiment were not properly equalized, and there were about 250 men present. Colonel F. A. Conkling was in command, and the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major were present. The Adjutant of this regiment was mounted. It is prescribed that during the evolutions of the battalion the adjutant shall be dismounted. Colonel J. D. Kriebel commanded the Ninety-sixth, assisted by Major Steinway. The companies of this regiment also were not equalized, as they should always be for purposes of parade and drill. The First artillery consisted of a battery (C) of six 10-pounder Parrott guns, and several detachments, which drilled in different portions of the field, numbering in all about 250 men. Colonel Daniel W. Teller, who commanded this regiment, wore a fatigue jacket. The battery drill was a very indifferent one, as may be imagined, when the horses are unused to the service and but four of them to a piece. During the drill of the battery the cannoniers should have been dismounted, as it would have been easier work for the horses, and is the proper way to execute all the battery movements we saw performed. During the first portion of the day the regiments were exercised by their commanders in the movements of the battalion and street firing. At one o'clock the brigade was drawn up in two lines, and Colonel Burger assumed command. The brigade staff were very inefficient, with the exception of Major Church and Lieutenant Dickel. The movements were generally very well performed. In wheeling the battalions when closed in mass, the movement was executed by divisions and not by battalion, the divisions taking distance without orders. Toward the close of the drill the brigade was formed in two lines. The front line opened fire with blank cartridges, the battery of the First artillery going into position on the right. The firing was generally quite poor, that of the Twelfth and Fifth being the best, as most of the other regiments discharged their pieces at "ready." The passage of the lines was very well done. In retiring, the Twelfth regiment was the only one which threw out skirmishers, Company E being detailed for this purpose. At the close of the drilling, the brigade was drawn up in two lines and reviewed by Major-General Charles Sanford, commanding the First division, N. G. S. N. Y. The General did not go through his portion of the ceremony correctly. He should have stationed himself opposite the centre of the brigade, and when arms were presented he should have ridden forward and acknowledged the salute. Instead of this he was at the right of the first regiment when the brigade presented arms. It seems strange that a Militia General of General Sanford's experience should have made such a mistake. The General was accompanied by his full staff, including Colonels Hamilton and

Sayers, Major Tomes, and also Colonels Darling, Wilson and Gehard, of the Governor's staff. During the review there was some firing on the left of the second line. We have heard, since their field day, considerable complaint of the actions of the men of this brigade, and especially of those of the Third regiment. If the men of this latter regiment did all that was imputed to them they are certainly much to blame, but Colonel Bendix and his officers did everything in their power to preserve order in the ranks, and were deserving of much credit for their efforts. This regiment turned out last Monday for the first time on a field day, and, for a new regiment, were unusually strong. Colonel Bendix is a good officer, and will in due time have his regiment in a thorough state of both discipline and drill. Colonel Burger made every provision for the preservation of order, and, as far as we saw, with good success. Except in the First regiment of artillery, we saw but few men under the influence of liquor. The mounted men of this regiment appeared to be neither drilled nor disciplined. The day, which was a very windy one, was unfavorable for hearing the commands, but notwithstanding this we consider the drill of the Second brigade was a very good one, and creditable alike to Colonel Burger and his command.

SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—This regiment, which is commanded by Colonel Richard Flack, and is composed of citizens of Buffalo, N. Y., was presented with a stand of colors at the City Hall Park, Buffalo, on the afternoon of the 21st ult. The regiment turned out some two hundred strong and made a very creditable appearance as it marched through the various streets. It was expected that Brigadier-General A. W. Harvey, Judge-Advocate of the State, would make the presentation, but he being unavoidably prevented from attending, Brigadier-General W. F. Rogers, Thirty-first brigade, made the presentation on the part of the State. A temporary stand had been erected for the occasion, on which were the General and staff, the Mayor and Common Council of the city and many prominent citizens. In presenting General Rogers made a very neat and telling speech, to which Colonel Flack responded in an appropriate manner. The stand of colors was a very handsome one, being of silk, and consisting of the National and State colors. After the presentation the regiment was reviewed by Brigadier-General W. F. Rogers and staff, accompanied by Mayor Wells and members of the Council and city officers. We observed upon the stand Major-General R. L. Howard, Eighth division, and one or two members of his staff in citizens dress. The regiment is composed of good material, but the review was conducted very poorly. First, (which is peculiar to Buffalo military parades,) the crowd occupied so much of the ground that it was with difficulty the troops could be seen most of the time. The Colonel should, on arriving on the parade ground, mark out sufficient ground for the parade, station a guard to keep this clear, and if it is necessary have a police force detailed to preserve order. Instead of this no camp color was previously placed, no points marked at proper distances for wheeling, and boys and men run over the entire ground, obstructing the view. At the conclusion of the review, when the ranks were opened and arms presented, the spectators were in line the whole length of the battalion at least five or six ranks deep between the reviewing officer and the troops. The latter being on lower ground were about out of sight, so that we could not, though standing near the General, tell whether the troops saluted properly or not, and the General did not know the salute had been given until some one near him informed him of the fact. The marching and wheeling was very badly executed. The distance between the ranks was not properly preserved, nor did either rank appear to be trained to keeping head and shoulders square to the front, but were looking about everywhere as they passed the reviewing officer. The Adjutant was not well posted in his duties or he would not have omitted placing proper markers for wheeling. When arms were presented at the review we noticed some of the brigade staff and personages upon the stand acknowledged the salute by uncovering. It should be understood that the salute was to the reviewing officer, who alone should acknowledge it. The Colonel, after saluting at the head of the column, should have taken position near the reviewing officer and remained there until the rear had passed, when he should join his battalion. Instead of this he conducted it to the line again, and then came to the stand to make some inquiry. This looked very bad, as he should have then been with his command to halt it, open ranks and give the proper salute, instead of having this interruption to mar the ceremony. The staff should have been in the rear of the column, not at the head of it. The Captains of the second and fifth companies failed to salute in passing at all, as did also many of the lieutenants. All officers in passing the first time, unless previously instructed otherwise, should salute the reviewing officer when within six paces of him, and recover their swords when six paces past him. All officers in saluting should cast their eyes toward the reviewing officer, which was not observed by the Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or staff, nor by the line officers generally. We observed that several of the lieutenants saluted by bringing the sword to a poise, after the manner of a non-commissioned officer's salute. This is proper for the non-commissioned staff, or a non-commissioned officer with side arms only. The proper form for the salute with the sabre, is prescribed on page 244, volume I, Casey's Tactics. When the colors passed the reviewing officer the drums should have beaten a march or ruffe, according to the rank of the officer. As the column passed but once (in common time), the music should have ceased as soon as the rear of the column had passed and followed in rear of the battalion, instead of which they remained, and continued to play until it arrived on the line again, when they ceased and went over to the right. This gave an awkward appearance to the ceremony, and the Adjutant should see to it that this mistake does not occur again. Had the battalion passed in quick time, it would have been proper for the music to remain and continue playing, and when the column approached, place itself in front of and march off with it, continuing to play until the column halted on the original line. We observed that the Colonel gave some of his commands with sabre sheathed. No officer should give an order to troops under arms without previously drawing his sabre, and remaining with it drawn while retaining command. When arms were presented to the colors he gave all the preliminary orders, including present arms, after which he drew his sabre and saluted. In this connection, we will observe that when arms were presented to the colors they, with the color guard, should have been in front of and facing the regiment, instead of which they took their position in line before arms were presented. The Lieutenant-Colonel is reminded that his position in line is in the rear, opposite the centre of the right wing, not on the right, and four paces in front. The Major appeared in a jacket; the dress coat should always be worn on occasions of ceremony. Many of the men did not wear their pompons, and several officers had no cap ornament, and were without ashes. The regiment is armed with the new Springfield rifled musket, issued to it this Spring. The reviewing officer (Brigadier-General) wore no sash, neither did the Judge-Advocate or Aide of his Staff. The latter appeared in black pants, with gold cord down the outer seam. The Judge-Advocate, Engineer and Aide of the Staff wore shoulder straps.

with light blue ground. Dark blue is the color of the ground of a staff's shoulder strap. The Inspector had his sash carefully put on. An officer should always be to those under him—particularly to the men—a pattern of neatness and propriety in dress, as well as everything else pertaining to his duties; and especially an Inspector, whose duties are to correct all irregularities and want of uniformity. But despite the irregularities we noticed, the Sixty-fifth impressed us very favorably. This regiment, which is composed entirely of Germans, mustered in the United States service in 1864 for a short term, during which period it did good service. Colonel Flack, who has only recently been elected Colonel, deserves much credit for the energy and interest he has displayed in attending to the affairs of the regiment.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—Colonel John B. Woodward, commanding this regiment, has issued General No. 10, to the following effect: "This regiment is hereby ordered to assemble, in full fatigue uniform, on Wednesday, June 6th, for the purpose of drill and instruction. Line will be formed on the Capitoline Ball Grounds, on Nostrand, near Fulton avenue, at 2 o'clock P. M. Field, staff, non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps, will report on the ground fifteen minutes before that time. Commandants of companies will cause their companies to assemble at the armory at an hour sufficiently early to guarantee their presence on the ground at the time designated. The Quartermaster will furnish transportation to the grounds." The following resignations, promotions, discharges, etc., are announced: A Company—Private Thomas B. Beatty, honorably discharged; Sergeant A. A. Way, honorably discharged, term of service expired; Sergeant Samuel A. Ackerman, reduced to the rank of private, for gross neglect of duty. D Company—Privates Joseph Bitter, Thomas Glassey, J. C. Stephenson and R. S. Steves, dishonorably discharged, for gross neglect of duty and non-payment of dues and fines. E Company—Captain Philip H. Briggs, resigned April 7, 1866; First Lieutenant A. H. Wray, resigned April 22, 1866; Wm. H. Cuff, elected Captain April 18, 1866, vice Briggs. F Company—Privates Valentine Patterson, W. B. Raser, Charles H. R. Wulston and James S. Quick, honorably discharged; Sergeant John F. Johnson, reduced to the ranks at his own request. G Company—Privates Joseph H. Abbott and Joseph J. Martin, honorably discharged, term of service expired; Private John G. Cumming, dishonorably discharged for gross neglect of duty and non-payment of dues and fines. I Company—Sergeant Robert McMullen and Corporal George W. Darbey, reduced to the ranks at their own request. K Company—Sergeant Ava W. Powell, honorably discharged. Privates J. J. Phillips and John Love, dishonorably discharged for gross neglect of duty and non-payment of dues and fines.

NATIONAL GUARD VETERAN REGIMENTS.—Many of the notices of the recent field days of the National Guard which have appeared in the daily papers are calculated to do great injustice to the Veteran Zouave regiments, and especially to the Third, commanded by Colonel John E. Bendix. Without stopping to examine into the correctness of the statements made, which, however, we are only willing to admit for the sake of argument, we desire to call attention to a few facts of the case. On last Monday the Third regiment, which is accused of so much evil doing, paraded with nearly 400 men in its ranks, which was a larger number than appeared in the ranks of many of the older organizations. When so many men turn out some little trouble may reasonably be expected, for it must be remembered that these veteran regiments are as yet in their infancy in the National Guard, all of them having been organized within a year, and the officers are not, therefore, thoroughly acquainted with their men. There are bad sheep in every flock, and it is not just to stigmatize a regiment as disorderly on account of the misdoings of a few individuals. And again, these regiments, although veteran organizations, have also a number of men in their ranks who have never seen service before, either in the National Guard or United States Volunteers, and it is more than probable that it is in this class that are to be found the individuals who caused the trouble on last Monday, for we are unwilling to believe that any veteran soldier or old member of the National Guard will so far forget what is due his uniform and himself as to aid or countenance any open breach of the laws or the public peace which it is their duty to assist in preserving. We have always been the advocates of strict discipline; but it is not pleasant to see officers who are striving to do their duty disgraced by the actions of a few worthless men who, when discovered, will be ignominiously expelled from the regiment whose uniform they use as a cloak for their misdeeds. The order of Colonel Bendix, which we publish to-day, shows that the Colonel is disposed and determined to do his duty in the case.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—In accordance with General Orders No. 1, this regiment will assemble at their armory, on Thursday, June 7th, at 8 o'clock A. M., in fatigue uniform, and proceed to East New York. The Quartermaster will provide necessary transportation. Regimental line will be formed at 8½ o'clock A. M. The following resignations are announced: Lieutenant Thomas P. Brown, Company A; Lieutenant Wm. L. Foster, Company B; Lieutenant G. C. Kisaam, Company C; Lieutenant Charles W. Hayes, Company E; Lieutenant A. A. Poole, Company F. The promotions are: Captain David E. Austen, to be Major; First Lieutenant G. W. Head, to be Captain Company I; Second Lieutenant A. A. Doughty, to be First Lieutenant Company B. The elections announced are: Geo. E. Simons, First Lieutenant, Company C; Henry Irwin, First Lieutenant, Company E; Wm. L. Wood, Second Lieutenant, Company G; John Tinkey, First Lieutenant, Company I; David M. Watkins, Second Lieutenant, Company I. Expulsions—J. S. Johnson, L. L. Sagendorph, James V. Miller and F. W. Wolfe, Company B; Thomas I. Allen, Company E.

NINTH REGIMENT.—A drill of the left wing of this regiment took place, at their armory in Twenty-sixth street, on the evening of the 24th ult. There were about one hundred men present, Colonel Wilcox being in command. The regiment looked very well, especially as this was but the fourth time the companies of the left wing had been together as such. We noticed that when they commenced to march they did so with a stamp. This is incorrect. There is no rule which would cause the first step to be articulated more than any other. In giving commands to their companies, captains should precede the command by the number of the company, as, for instance, "Second company—shoulder arms," etc. In closing the column to half distance on the fourth company, when the battalion is faced about, the guide should remain in the front rank, now become the rear. After the companies are halted, they should be promptly faced about and dressed to the left. Some of the officers did not appear to know that they were to face again to their original front after closing the column, as indicated above. We noticed that on one occasion the captain of the third company gave the command "right dress" to his company, which was at that time faced to the right. We also noticed that the captain of the second company, in dressing his company to the left, stood by the side of his guide instead of two paces from him. But such blemishes as these are to be expected in a new regiment.

and will disappear as they progress in drill. This regiment celebrated the fifth anniversary of their departure for the seat of war, on the 28th ult., by a parade and review by the Mayor. The regiment was formed promptly at the time appointed, on Twenty-sixth street, and went through the ceremony of dress-parade in very creditable style. Immediately thereafter the battalion was broken into column, and marched down Broadway, and were reviewed in the Park by the Mayor and Common Council. There were eight companies, numbering about 300 men in line, and their appearance, both in the line of march and review, was highly creditable. The Ninth deserves much credit for its punctuality, Adjutant Brooks being very particular to have the line formed exactly at the specified time. The review at the City Hall took place within a few minutes of the hour designated. In the evening a promenade concert was given at the armory by Companies F and G, which was attended by the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment. The officers, on the same day, presented Colonel Wilcox's lady with a very elegant stand of natural flowers, which was surmounted by a white circle, that being intended to represent the badge of the Second division of the First corps, to which the regiment formerly belonged.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—Colonel Benjamin L. Trafford, of this regiment, having resigned, relinquished the command of the regiment on the 29th ult. Lieutenant-Colonel Coles will assume command. In turning over the command of the regiment, the Colonel expresses his regret at severing the connection which has existed for so many years, during which they have passed through many scenes of excitement and danger, and of sorrow and of pleasure, and closes as follows: "In taking my leave, I wish to express my thanks to those (officers and men) who have given me their support in my efforts to promote the welfare of the organization, and to assure you all of my best wishes for your future prosperity and welfare." Captain Tompkins has declined his election as Major of this regiment, upon the solicitation of his company, who have promised, if he remains, to make the Light Guard the largest company in the regiment.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—Colonel M. T. McMahon, of this regiment, and late Brevet Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Chief of Staff to General Sedgwick, has been appointed, by Governor Fenton, Brevet Major-General in the National Guard State of New York. In obedience to orders from Brigade Headquarters, this regiment will assemble at the Regimental Armory on Wednesday, June 6th, at two o'clock, P. M., in full uniform, to be reviewed with the other regiments of the brigade, by His Honor the Mayor and the members of the City Government. The following named officers are announced on the regimental staff: Lieutenant P. A. Hargous, Adjutant; Lieutenant Daniel Strain, Quartermaster; Captain Peter McQuade, Engineer; Lieutenant Owen Keenan, Assistant Engineer; Major P. J. Clarke, Surgeon; Lieutenant John Stacom, Paymaster, and Lieutenant Chas. M. Connolly, Jr., Assistant Paymaster.

ELEVENTH BRIGADE.—The following is the order for a field day of this command: "This command will assemble at East New York on Thursday, June 7th, at 9 o'clock A. M. The regiments and howitzer battery will be practiced during the forenoon by their respective commandants. Brigade line will be formed at 2½ o'clock, and parade dismissed at 5 o'clock P. M. Each regiment will detail a mounted orderly, who will report to Major Haskell, Assistant Adjutant-General, for instructions one week previous to day of parade. The attention of regimental commandants is called to directions contained in section III., of current Brigade General Orders No. 1. Captain Amore, commanding battery, will be prepared to fire the customary reception salute due to rank of brigade commander."

FOURTH BRIGADE.—This brigade will be reviewed by his Honor the Mayor, and the members of the City Government, on Wednesday, June 6th, at the City Hall, at four and a half o'clock P. M. The regiments comprising this command will parade on the above day, and in full uniform. Brigade line will be formed at half-past three o'clock, P. M., in Fifth Avenue, west side, right on Fourteenth street, and the command move promptly after the formation. Brigade staff (mounted and in full uniform) will report to the commanding general, at his quarters, at a quarter past three o'clock. It is hoped that the brigade will parade in full force, particularly as it will not be called upon by the commandant, upon his own authority, again to turn out until the Fall.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—Colonel C. E. Pratt has issued the following order: This regiment will assemble at the armory on Thursday, June 7th, at 7½ o'clock A. M., fully uniformed, armed and equipped (without knapsacks), and provided with one day's rations. Regimental line will be formed on Monroe Place at 7½ o'clock A. M. Quartermaster Stoddard will provide transportation to and from East New York. At East New York there will be company drills until 10½ o'clock A. M.; at 11 o'clock, line will be formed for battalion drill. Private Charles M. Stead has been expelled by vote of Company A, "for habitual neglect of duty in failing to appear at drills or parades, and for non-payment of fines, and the expulsion has been approved."

FIRST REGIMENT.—There will be a parade of this regiment on the 5th of June, to celebrate the anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the seat of war. The regimental line will be formed at the State Arsenal in Seventh avenue at 10 o'clock P. M. The line of march will be through Thirty-fourth street to Fifth avenue, to Fourteenth street, through Fourteenth street and Broadway to the City Hall, where they will be reviewed by the Mayor, and thence through Chatham street and the Bowery to the regimental armory on Fifteenth street, where they will be dismissed.

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.—Adjutant P. Devoy, late of this regiment, was presented on Wednesday evening with an elegant gold watch and chain, valued at \$365. Lieutenant-Colonel F. Knebel made the presentation speech on behalf of the donors, viz., the field, staff and line officers of the regiment, and the members of troops O and G. The Adjutant made a very neat speech in reply, although the presentation was a surprise to him. Quite a large number of military gentlemen were present on the occasion.

FOURTH REGIMENT.—Brigadier-General Aspinwall, commanding Fourth brigade, has received the following report from Brigade Surgeon Woodhull: In accordance with instructions received from you on the 24th inst., I have the honor to make the following report: Corporal Young, Fourth infantry (Zouaves), severely wounded at East New York, on the 24th inst., by a bayonet penetrating the left lung, after lying some days in a precarious condition, is, I am happy to state, out of danger and affording evidence of rapid recovery.

THIRD REGIMENT.—Colonel John E. Bendix, commanding this regiment, has issued the following order: In consequence of the disgraceful conduct of some of the members of this regiment on Monday, the 28th inst., at East New York, thereby bringing disgrace upon the regiment, the commandants of such companies will at once report the names of such disorderly members, that they may be brought to

justice, as the commandant of the regiment will not permit either officer or private to parade with this regiment who does not know how to behave like a gentleman. Those members who behaved like thieves, etc., will be reported, that they may be brought before a civil court of justice. Commandants of companies will be held responsible in future for the good conduct of their men, and will be brought before a court-martial unless this order is strictly obeyed. They will promulgate this order at once, and send a copy of this and all future orders to these headquarters as soon as they are printed. The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Officers will be held at the armory, Thirteenth street, in civilian's dress, on Tuesday evening, June 4th, at 8 o'clock. Every officer is expected to be present.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—Colonel Cox, of this regiment, inspected Company B, Captain W. W. Remmey commanding, on the evening of the 28th ult. Eighty-one members answered to their names at roll call. This company is one of the strongest in the regiment, having over one hundred men on its roll, and made a very creditable appearance, both at the inspection and on the field day of the Fourth brigade.

BUREAU OF MILITARY STATISTICS.—In accordance with Chapter 665, Laws of 1866, State of New York, the name of the Bureau of Military Record is changed to the Bureau of Military Statistics. The office of the Naval Division of the Bureau of Military Statistics is removed to No. 116 Nassau street, New York City, Post Office box 5,992. Frank J. Bramhall is the Superintendent of the Naval Division.

FIRST DIVISION.—Major-General Charles W. Sanford, commanding this division, has issued a general order announcing to the division the decease of Brevet Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott. The officers of the division were invited to attend the funeral at West Point, on Friday, the 1st of June, at one P. M., in uniform, with side arms and the usual badges of mourning.

THIRD REGIMENT CAVALRY.—At an election held at the armory of this regiment on the evening of the 24th ult., Lieutenant-Colonel Budke was unanimously elected Colonel, to fill a vacancy caused by the promotion of Colonel Brooke Postley. Adjutant D. Geils was, on the same evening, elected Lieutenant-Colonel.

THIRD BRIGADE.—We understand that Brigadier-General Hall intends to order a field day of this brigade on or about the 12th inst. It is not probable that the Seventh regiment will have a field day by themselves this season.

MASSACHUSETTS.

TENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, M. V. M.—By General Orders No. 11, issued from Headquarters of the Commonwealth, May 18, 1866, the Forty-second Regiment of Infantry, M. V. M., Colonel J. S. Burrill, has had its numerical number changed to the Tenth Regiment infantry. The Forty-second regiment was originally organized in 1862 for nine months' service, and ordered to duty in the Department of the Gulf, taking part in the action at Galveston, January 1, 1863, which resulted in the defeat of the Union Navy and capture of the garrison, and in several minor engagements. In 1864 the regiment reënlisted for garrison duty in the forts around Washington for one hundred days. An inspection of the companies designated to form the regiment proves them to be in good condition. Arms and accoutrements have been furnished, and uniforms are shortly to be issued by the State. A meeting of the line officers was held on Tuesday evening, 22d ult., and measures instituted to improve the discipline, drill, and general efficiency of the regiment. Companies D, G and I were attached to the old regiment during its two terms of service. The original Companies A, B, C, E, F, H and K have been disbanded and new companies organized in their place.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, May 26, 1866.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending May 26, 1866:

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Henry M. Brush, surgeon, March 26th, vice Purman, resigned.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John P. P. White, surgeon, December 26th, original vacancy.

John W. Leonard, captain, April 19th, vice C. Graham, resigned.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Edwin S. Rich, adjutant, April 19th, vice Rea, resigned.

THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

John W. Haaren, second lieutenant, April 10th, vice H. Mimker, resigned.

Eide H. Schmultz, second lieutenant, April 10th, original vacancy.

George F. Hartmann, first lieutenant, May 14th, vice Lemmerman, resigned.

John Henry Landwehr, Jr., second lieutenant, May 14th, vice Landwehr, resigned.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Gustavus Landsman, second lieutenant, May 12th, vice John Kimmel, promoted.

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

James B. Harris, lieutenant-colonel, May 12th, vice D. M. Woodhall, promoted.

FORTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

James H. Winne, lieutenant-colonel, April 24, vice D. H. Fonda, resigned.

Abner H. Burtch, major, May 7th, vice D. S. Reid, resigned.

Geo. H. Dockstater, second lieutenant, March 30th, vice W. H. Young, resigned.

FOURTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

H. Barton, Fellow, surgeon, October 1st, 1864, vice W. F. Whitfield, declined.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Cornelius J. Bergen, captain, May 16th, vice J. E. Adams, resigned.

William Martin, first lieutenant, May 16th, vice Pearce, resigned.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Peter A. Hargous, adjutant, May 23d, vice Strain, appointed Quartermaster.

Daniel Strain, quartermaster, May 23d, vice Williams, resigned.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Robert B. Hill, second lieutenant, April 5, vice Finlay, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending May 26, 1866.

May 25th, cavalry squadron, Ninth brigade, George W. Wood, first lieutenant, declined.

May 25th, Second regiment, Edwin S. Rich, captain, declined.

May 25th, Twenty-seventh regiment, Wm. F. Ford, captain, declined.

May 25th, Forty-first regiment, M. N. Elwell, captain, declined.

May 25th, Sixty-fifth regiment, John Munn, second lieutenant, declined.

May 25th, Eighty-third regiment, John C. Siver, major, ill health, declined.

May 25th, Ninety-sixth regiment, Frederick Ehret, second lieutenant, declined.

May 25th, Ninety-ninth regiment, John O'Mahony, colonel, declined.

May 25th, One Hundredth regiment, Geo. L. Siver, captain, declined.

A NEW YEAR GARLAND, TO LOVED ONES AT HOME, FROM THE INDIAN OCEAN.

My own dear Wife!—dear Boy!—dear Girls!
The wealth of love ye bear for me
Is richer than the fairest pearls
That glisten 'neath this Indian Sea.
And, gathered round our simple hearth,
Breathing that atmosphere of love,
I'd ask no purer Heaven on Earth,
Nor dream a happier Heaven above.

Yet far away my treasure lies,
Whilset storm-swept oceans roll between;
The Pole Star, reigning o'er those skies,
Ne'er gazes on this alien scene.
But, as I pace the midnight deck,
The Southern Cross is blazing high;
Ah!—heart estranged—I little seek
The splendors of this Austral sky.

Only the glorious Sun may shine
At once upon my home and me;
And, watching him at day's decline
Sinking beneath the tranquil sea,
My orisons instinctive break
Upon the hallowed evening air—
I know his blessed beams awake
My darlings to their morning prayer.

Vicegerent of the God of Light!
I cannot wonder that of old
The Magi worshipped, as the Night
Fled vanquish'd by thy orb of gold.
Our purer faith—our hopes God-given
Feel thy benignant influence still
Raising the Earth-bound soul toward Heaven—
Scattering each brooding fear of ill.

Thus, upward borne, my troubled heart
Reposes on the love Divine—
Far as the severed poles apart
From those dear lives so linked with mine;
Long months away—for months no word
To break the chaos absence brings;
My soul, beyond endurance stirred,
Flies, suppliant, to the King of kings.

The good and gracious God will keep
My loved ones in His holy care.
This yearning, anxious heart may sleep
Calm on the wings of trustful prayer;
And, strengthened, turn its wistful gaze
To that sweet time of halcyon rest,
When, bathed in love's unstinted rays,
'Twill be amid its treasures blest.

Upspringing from the Tropic Sea,
Again the glorious sunbeams shine,
Bringing your Vesper-Hymn to me,
Mingling your loving prayers with mine.
Dear Wife! dear Children!—Orient sun,
And sapphire sea, and pearly skies
Beam with God's smile; the Loving One
Biddeth our downcast hearts arise.

U. S. STEAMER "WACHUSSETT,"
LAT. 12° 44' S.—LONG. 99° 59' E., Jan. 1, 1866.

DOOR FOR THE CAPITOL—NEW JERSEY BATTLE-FIELDS.—The great Washington door for the new Capitol at Washington is being finished at the Amos Works in Chicopee, where two entire years have been spent upon it. Many of the panels are already completed, and the work is progressing as fast as its peculiar complexity will allow. Designed by the lamented Crawford, just previous to his death, it was his *chef d'œuvre*. Had he survived undoubtedly the contract would have gone to Munich, like its predecessor, the Columbus-historic door, such was his prejudice against his country in this respect. The massive door has eight panels, four on each side, emblematic respectively of peace and war. On the side devoted to peace, commencing at the bottom, is a group of Washington and his family, representing the peaceful condition of the country at the close of the revolutionary struggle. Next above is the oration at Trenton—then a scene representing administration of the oath of office—and crowning this section is the laying of the corner-stone of the Capitol building. The war side has first a panel symbolizing the stern ideal of deadly strife—a British grenadier, fully armed, attacking a peaceful farmer near a rude log cabin, whose sinewy arm has already sent him reeling to the ground, while the stalwart yeoman's wife is seen handing her husband his trusty fire-lock, in case he should need it. Above this is the bayonet charge at Trenton—then the rebuke of General Lee by Washington, at Monmouth—and finally the death of General Warren. The panel representing the reprimand of General Lee is most striking and life-like scene. Washington had always, it seems, suspected Lee of disloyalty, and on this occasion found that he had not only failed utterly to carry out his express orders, but had actually ordered and commenced a most cowardly retreat. Washington is seen as having ridden rapidly to where he meets Lee under a tree, and rising in the stirrups of his saddle, administers a rebuke that droops the traitor's head as much as Lee's military salute to his chieftain has his sword. It is said that this was the only instance in which Washington was ever known to use language even bordering on profanity.

In the Superior Court, Boston, on the 19th ult., in the case of James Mulheary, vs. Dr. Henry J. Bowditch, for damages for illegally

branding plaintiff with the letter "D," deserter, while examining surgeon to the Provost-Marshal's office, the jury returned a verdict of one thousand dollars for the plaintiff.

The Post Office Department has issued orders to discontinue the delivery of mails at an early day at all offices in South Carolina and perhaps in other States where there are not regularly appointed and commissioned postmasters. This order, the Governor of South Carolina says, will subject the press and business community to very serious embarrassments unless steps are taken to secure the services at each post office of such person as can take the oath prescribed by Congress, and he therefore recommends that some person be selected at each office, who can take the oath and give the bonds.

The President to-day has sent a message to Congress, containing correspondence between Secretary Seward and Commodore Vanderbilt. The former sent a letter dated April 17, to the latter, thanking him for the generous gift of the steamer *Vanderbilt* during the late war, and saying it was now his pleasant duty to forward the gold medal authorized by Congress, and that the Commodore could not fail to cherish the proud consciousness of having by the act referred to, rendered his country signal service at a critical period in its history. The Commodore replied at length, expressing the satisfaction with which he has received the precious token of remembrance.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has ordered a special report to be made and forwarded to him in reference to the physical condition of Jeff. Davis.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

LOWER—INGERSOLL.—On the 24th ult., by the Rev. E. C. Buzinger, Chaplain U. S. Navy, WILLIAM LOWER, Surgeon, U. S. Navy, to ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Edward Ingersoll, Esq.

MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

ASSETS, January 1, 1866. \$1,366,699.
ORGANIZED APRIL, 1844.

The Company has paid to its Customers, up to the present time, losses amounting to over EIGHTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

For the past nine years the cash dividends paid to Stockholders made from ONE-THIRD of the net profits, have amounted in the aggregate to ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE AND A HALF PER CENT.

Instead of issuing a scrip dividend to dealers, based on the principle that all classes of risks are equally profitable, this Company will hereafter make such cash abatement or discount from the current rates, when premiums are paid, as the general experience of underwriters will warrant, and the net profits remaining at the close of the year will be divided to the Stockholders.

This Company continues to make Insurance on Marine and Inland Navigation and Transportation Risks, on the most favorable terms, including Risks on Merchandise of all kinds, Hulls and Freight.

Policies issued making loss payable in Gold or Currency, at the Office in New York, or in Sterling, at the Office of RATHBONE, BROTHERS & COMPANY, in Liverpool.

TRUSTEES.

JOSEPH WALKER, AARON L. REID, ELLWOOD WALTER, President.
JAMES FREELAND, B. COLDEN MURRAY, CHAS. NEWCOMB, Vice President.
SAMUEL WILLETS, E. HAYDOCK WHITE, C. J. DESPARD, Secretary.
ROBERT L. TAYLOR, N. L. MCCREARY,
WILLIAM T. FROST, DANIEL T. WILLETS,
WILLIAM WATT, L. EDGERTON,
HENRY EYRE, HENRY R. KUNHARDT,
CORNEL'S GRINNELL, JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
E. E. MORGAN, HER. A. SCHLEICHER, WILLIAM NELSON, Jr.,
JOSEPH SLAGG, A. WILLIAM HEYE,
JAS. D. FISH, HAROLD DOLLNER,
GEO. W. HENNING, FRANCIS HATHAWAY, PAUL N. SPOFFORD,

ELLWOOD WALTER, President.
CHAS. NEWCOMB, Vice President.
C. J. DESPARD, Secretary.

ENONE, A TALE OF SLAVE LIFE IN ROME. 1 Vol., Cloth, Neat Beveled Edges. Price \$2. Published and for sale by

JOHN BRADBURN,

No. 107 Nassau street.

SLAVE LIFE IN ROME.

Enone, a Tale of Slave Life in Rome, is a marked and entertaining book. It is a tale of love and jealousy among the Romans in the time of Titus Vespasian and the Roman General Sergius Vanno, a Patrician of the first family, with his wife and his two slaves, which form the centre of the interest. The style is stately and classic, and much like the historical novels of Bulwer. Some of the descriptions are extremely graphic, and evince a remarkable power of the author. The characters are drawn with great vividness and truthfulness. The plot is novel and ingenious and pleasantly developed. New York: John Bradburn, No. 107 Nassau st., Publisher.—Troy Daily Whig, May 3, 1866.

Also for sale:

Complete sets NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, 97 vols., 4 calf, 3 not bound, \$300. NATURAL HISTORY OF NEW YORK STATE, 21 vols., \$80. STATE PAPERS, 38 vols., \$120. HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE, 47 vols., \$120. RUSSIA, 1850-1855. AUDUBON'S BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA, 8 vols., 4 Morocco, gilt top, fine copy, \$130. CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE, 67 vols., \$150.

THE NEW FORTNIGHTLY MAGAZINE.

NOW READY AND FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS-DEALERS.

THE THIRD NUMBER

OF THE GALAXY;

AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE

OF ENTERTAINING READING.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

THE GALAXY ENLARGED.

The gratifying reception accorded to the first number of THE GALAXY has encouraged the Publishers to increase its size by the addition of sixteen pages. This enlargement will enable them to give greater variety and interest to its contents.

THE GALAXY will now give to its readers 192 PAGES OF READING MATTER EACH MONTH, which is 48 pages more than is given by any other magazine published in this country.

THE GALAXY is published fortnightly, on the 1st and 15th of each month, and has the advantage of coming to the reader intermediately between the monthlies and the weeklies.

ITS TYPOGRAPHY.

The publishers have endeavored to make the typographical appearance of THE GALAXY as perfect as great care and large expense could secure, and they are pleased to be able to say that this feature of the magazine has received the highest praise from the press throughout the country.

ITS CONTRIBUTORS.

THE GALAXY will be an original American magazine; arrangements have accordingly been made for regular contributions from the best known and most meritorious writers in the country; and, moreover, the Editors will always seek to elicit and encourage contributions from new authors of real ability or decided genius. The articles in THE GALAXY will be signed with the names of their authors, who will be allowed a wide freedom in the expression of opinions. The first and second numbers of THE GALAXY, for May 1 and 15, 1866, contain contributions from RICHARD GRANT WHITE, JOHN ESTEN COOKE, FRANCES POWER COBBE, ROSE TERRY, GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND, EDMUND C. STEDMAN, THE AUTHOR OF "EMILY CHESTER," Prof. PIERRE BLOT, Dr. W. H. DRAPER, Gen. CLUSERET, and others.

THE GALAXY is also publishing serially, simultaneously with their appearance in England,

THE CLAVERINGs,

By ANTHONY TROLLOPE,

And

ARCHIE LOVELL,

By Mrs. EDWARDS.

The first and second numbers of THE GALAXY, containing the first installments of these stories, may be ordered from any newsdealer or from the publishers.

ITS ILLUSTRATIONS.

Each number of THE GALAXY will contain at least one full-page illustration, on tinted paper, which will be printed at the best press in the United States. Besides this, other illustrations, by clever artists, will be inserted in the text.

CONTENTS OF THE GALAXY,

FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING JUNE 1ST.

- I. THE CLAVERINGs. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE, Continued. (With Illustrations.)
- CHAPTER VII.—Some scenes in the life of a Countess.
- CHAPTER VIII.—The House in Onslow Crescent.
- II. OUR HOUSES. By W. F. C. HASTINGS.
- III. THE PAGAN ELEMENT IN FRANCE. By EUGENE BENSON.
- IV. CLEMENT. By W. D. HOWELLS.
- V. MISS CLARE. By MARIA L. POOL.
- VI. THE ART OF DINING. No. II. By Prof. PIERRE BLOT.
- VII. FIAT FACIENDUM. By F. B. PERKINS.
- VIII. THE RED RIVER DAM. By Colonel JAMES GRANT WILSON.
- IX. ARCHIE LOVELL. By Mrs. EDWARDS.
- CHAPTER VI. Robert Dennison's Secret.
- CHAPTER VII. The Lodging in Cecil Street.
- X. THE ORLEANIST PARTY. By GEORGE M. TOWLE.
- XI. THE WONDERFUL CROW. By CHARLES GODFREY LELAND.
- XII. NEBULE: Count Gurowski. The Academy of Design. The Princess Mary of Cambridge. Ecce Homo.

PROFESSOR BLOT ON COOKERY.

In the second number of THE GALAXY was commenced a series of articles on COOKERY by Professor BLOT, the well-known teacher of the art. These articles will be made of great practical value to every family. Besides many general gastronomic directions of essential importance, they will contain recipes and practical suggestions which must secure for them thousands of readers.

TERMS:

The price of THE GALAXY is 25 cents a number; \$5 for the year of 24 numbers; \$3 for the half year of 12 numbers. The yearly subscriber receives over 2,300 pages of matter (about 600 pages more than is given by any other magazine in the country), illustrated by at least 25 full-page engravings on tinted paper, and innumerable smaller illustrations inserted in the text. Specimen copies sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents. Address

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau St., New York,
General Agents.

D. VAN NOSTRAND,

192 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

HAS RECENTLY PUBLISHED:

BENET'S MILITARY LAW. A Treatise on Military Law and the Practice of Courts-Martial. By Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. V. Benet. 1 vol. 8vo, new edition, law sheep. \$4 50.

ELECTRO-BALLISTIC MACHINES, and the Schultz Chronoscope. By Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. V. Benet. 1 vol. 4to, illustrated. Cloth, \$3 00.

POOK'S METHOD OF COMPARING THE LINES AND DRAUGHTING VESSELS propelled by sail or steam, including a chapter on Laying-off on the Mold-Loft Floor. By Samuel M. Pook, Naval Constructor. 1 vol. 8vo, with illustrations. Cloth, \$3 00.

PARKER'S NAVAL HOWITZER ASHORE. By Captain Foxhall A. Parker, Commander U. S. Navy. 1 vol. 8vo, with illustrations. Cloth, \$4 00.

PARKER'S NAVAL HOWITZER AFLOAT. By Captain Foxhall A. Parker, Commander U. S. Navy. 1 vol. 8vo, with illustrations. cloth, \$4 00.

UNITED STATES NAVAL REGISTER, 1866. 8vo, paper, \$2 00.

UNITED STATES BLUE BOOK, 1865. Register of Officers and Agents, CIVIL, MILITARY and NAVAL, in the service of the United States on the 30th of September, 1865, showing the State or Territory from which each person was appointed to office, the State or Country in which he was born, and the compensation, pay, and emoluments allowed to each. Together with the names and compensation of all printers in any way employed by Congress, or any Department or officer of the Government. 1 vol. 8vo. Blue roan, \$5 00.

FRANCIS ON THE STRENGTH OF CAST-IRON PILLARS, with Tables for the use of Engineers, Architects and Builders. By James B. Francis, Chief Engineer. 1 vol. 8vo, cloth. \$2 00.

LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF THE COMSTOCK LODGE, showing the workings and their relative depths to the STENO TUNNEL; also, showing the elevation of the country through which it passes, and its Geological Character. Price, \$12 00.

WHITNEY'S SILVER MINING REGIONS OF COLORADO, with some account of the different processes now being introduced for working the gold ores of that Territory. By J. P. Whitney. 12mo, paper. 25 cents.

MAP OF THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE UNITED STATES. From the latest surveys. By A. Lindenkohl. Folded 8vo. \$1 00.

MILITARY MEASURES OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS, 1861-'65. By Henry Wilson, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. Paper, 8vo. 50 cents.

EULOGIES IN MEMORY of Brigadier-General J. S. Wadsworth and Colonel Peter A. Porter, before the "Century Association." Tinted paper, 8vo. \$1 00.

. Copies of any of the above works sent free by mail on receipt of price.

IN PRESS.

THE BATTLE-FIELDS OF VIRGINIA (Chancellorsville), embracing the operations of the Army of Northern Virginia, from the Battle of Fredericksburg to the Death of Lieutenant-General S. J. Jackson. By Jed. Hotchkiss and William Allan. 1 vol. 8vo, illustrated with Maps and Portrait of S. J. Jackson.

LUCE'S SEAMANSHIP. Compiled from various authorities, and illustrated with numerous original and selected designs. For the use of the United States Naval Academy. By S. B. Luce, Lieutenant-Commander U. S. N. Second edition, revised and improved. 1 vol. royal octavo.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS. Containing a Descriptive Account of the Construction of the Works, and also Reports on the Brooklyn, Hartford, Belleville, and Cambridge Pumping Engines. With plates. 1 vol. folio.

WM. KNABE & CO.'S
FIRST PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS.

These Instruments having been before the public for the past thirty years, have, upon their excellence alone, attained an UNPUNISHED PRE-EMINENCE that pronounces them unequalled. Their

TOUCH

combines great power, richness, sweetness, and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of intonation and harmoniousness throughout the entire scale. Their

WORKMANSHIP

is pliant and elastic, and is entirely free from the stiffness found in so many pianos, which causes the performer to so easily tire. In

they cannot be excelled. Their action is constructed with a care and attention to every part therein that characterizes the finest mechanism. None but the best-seasoned material is used in their manufacture, and they will accept the hard usages of the concert-room with that of the parlor, upon an equality—unaffected in their melody; in fact, they are constructed,

"NOT FOR A YEAR—BUT FOREVER."

All our Square Pianos have our new improved Grand Scale and the Agraffe Treble.

WAREHOUSES,
No. 650 BROADWAY, N. Y.

J. BAUER & CO.,
Sole Agents.

THE STANDARD
AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES.

The best and only reliable ones in use. Manufactured only by the Patentees,
PIELAN & COLLENDER,
63, 65, 67, and 69 Crosby-st., New York.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW NOVEL,
THE OLIVERINGS,
With full-page illustrations on tinted paper, is publishing in
THE GALAXY,
The New Illustrated Fortnightly.
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

GROVER & BAKER'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM



ELASTIC STITCH
AND
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
495 Broadway, New York.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS for Amputations
of the Thigh, Knee-joint, Leg and Ankle-joints, (Synthes). Apparatus for Excisions of the Arm. Soldiers and Marines furnished by appointment of the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Army. By
E. D. HUDSON, M.D.,
Astor Place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, No. 12 Wall Street.
ORGANIZED 1850.

Cash Capital paid in.....\$1,000,000
Surplus, March 1, 1866, over. 300,000
Total Assets, over.....\$1,300,000

In the present insecure condition of insurance business (see Table of Returns to Superintendent Barnes), this Company offers to the public undoubted and increasing security, as it has escaped almost without loss the recent disastrous fires.

Following as conservative a course as ever, it has yet increased its income to the rate of one million dollars per annum.

RISKS TAKEN ONLY AT ADEQUATE RATES

DIRECTORS:
DAVID STEWART, JOHN MORTIMER, JR., J. TAYLOR JOHNSTON, EDWARD ELSWORTH, EZRA WHEELER, THOMAS C. DOREMUS, T. B. CODDINGTON, PETER NAYLOR, JOSEPH W. MEEKS, WM. H. WISNER, W. D. THOMPSON, O. H. GORDON, GEO. F. THOMAS, LLOYD ASPINWALL, HENRY ROWLAND, H. D. WALBRIDGE, JAMES STOKES, ISAAC A. CRANE, EDWARD L. HEDDEN, E. REED McILVAINE, JAMES R. TAYLOR, B. G. ARNOLD, COE ADAMS, R. BURKHALTER, H. H. WARDEN, W. W. PARKIN, H. H. SWIFT, P. E. NORTON, FRED. SCHUCHARDT, DAVID WAGSTAFF, HENDERSON MOORE, DAN'L S. SCHLACK, ROBERT H. OBER, P. NOTMAN.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. Notman, Secretary.
Henry Kip, Superintendent of Agencies.

SURE FIT.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER ON MEASURE.
FOR \$1 EACH, OR \$12 PER DOZEN.

Gentlemen save \$26 20 on one doz. linen shirts.
Gentlemen save \$16 00 on one doz. New York Mills shirts.
Gentlemen save \$15 80 on one doz. Wamsutta Mills shirts.
Gentlemen save \$9 80 on one doz third quality Mills shirts.
Gentlemen save \$3 00 on one single linen or Marseilles vest.

HOW TO DO IT.
Buy your goods and see for yourself the profit you make by having your shirts made of your own materials, by O. BOUSSON, No. 421 Broadway, at the low price of \$12 per dozen, or \$1 per half dozen.
O. BOUSSON, 421 Broadway, cor. of Canal st.

WANTED—A situation by a young man as Clerk in the Quartermaster's or Commissary Department. His had three years' experience in the A. G. O. and Q. M. Department. Highest testimonials in regard to character and business ability. Has served three years in the Army. Address drawer 337, Watertown, New York.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS—BASE-BALL, ARCHERY, CRICKET, CROQUET, AERIAL CRICKET, RINGOLETTE, INDIAN CLUBS, GERMAN BALLS, Etc.—Implements of the above complete and of the best make. Also, Chess, Checkers, Dominoes, Playing Cards, Bagatelle, Tivoli, Roulette, Treize, Cribbage, and many other Social Games, constantly on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail. Price list may be had on application.
C. F. A. HINRICHS, 150 Broadway (up stairs), N. Y.

ROGERS' FRAGRANT
ODONTOLINE
FOR THE TEETH.
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS, FANCY GOODS DEALERS AND PERFUMERS.

ARCHIE LOVELL,
A VERY ATTRACTIVE STORY,
BY MRS. EDWARDS,
Author of "Miss Forrester," "Ordeal for Wives," &c.,
IS NOW PUBLISHING IN
THE GALAXY,
The New Illustrated Fortnightly.
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL
VOLUMES I. AND II., FOR 1863-4 AND 1864-5
Handsomely bound in cloth and Turkey morocco, and containing a full Index, may now be obtained at the office of the JOURNAL, No. 39 Park Row, New York.
PRICE, \$750 A VOLUME IN CLOTH; \$10 A VOLUME IN TURKEY MOROCCO.

BOUND VOLS. of the JOURNAL.
Among the valuable matter contained in these volumes and in the weekly issues of the JOURNAL may be named:

1. A weekly record of Military Movements throughout the field of war.
2. The Official Reports of Army and Navy Commanders, and of Government Departments and Bureaus.
3. A full Gazette of Changes in the personnel of the Army and Navy.
4. Notices of new inventions relating to the art of war.
5. Full and constant correspondence from the ablest officers of the two services on the professional questions of the hour; suggestions of changes and improvements; discussions of military subjects.
6. An extended and thorough discussion of the iron-clad question, with the official reports thereon.
7. Editorial criticisms and observations, and criticisms on current literature.
8. Notices of the progress in military science in foreign countries; of foreign military literature, invention, administration.
9. Instructions to correspondents in tactical matters.
10. In fine, a complete record of everything relating to the late war and to the general progress of military science.

The Indexes to these Volumes, embracing references to over three thousand articles, are carefully prepared, and add greatly to the value of the work.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL obviously enjoys facilities for accurate information, not only of events in the late campaigns, but also of the spirit and opinions of the Army, which no other newspaper could be expected to obtain. It has therefore been able to give to its weekly record of military movements something of the dignity and verity of history.

In its department of Correspondence, as well as in its Editorial pages, many ideas have been first suggested which have since become laws or usages to the benefit of the Army and Navy.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is published weekly, at \$6 a year. Single copies may be obtained of news-men generally.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

From the Boston Transcript.
It is impossible to run the eye over the pages of this volume, now that the events its records and discourses have passed into history, without being struck with the sagacity, ability, wisdom, and moderation with which it has been conducted. Its accounts of movements and battles can be read with satisfaction, as they were at the time the best informed, most intelligent, and most trustworthy statements which appeared in the newspapers of the country. The *Edinburgh Review*, in the only article published abroad in which justice was done to our great generals, based its judgments chiefly on facts furnished by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. While it is not devoted to the interest of the class it most especially represents in opposition to the interests of the whole nation, it is the best organ which that class has ever had in this country, both in respect to fullness and accuracy of information, and comprehensiveness of judgment.

From the Edinburgh Review.
(The following is an extract from the article referred to in the above notice of the Boston Transcript.)
The year has closed upon a series of operations so vast in design and so interesting in detail that it may be broadly asserted that modern warfare affords none more profitable as a study, when viewed with due reference to the conditions of the struggle; and the main particulars are already made known to the world through reports, public and private, as rarely superior in accuracy and clearness to the wild extravagances which filled the American journals of three years since, as Wellington's dispatches to Napoleon's bulletins. The New York weekly paper named at the head of this article, THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, has alone more honest and painstaking information as to the current campaign than the whole press of North and South contained in the days of Pope and McLean.

From the Allgemeine Militar Zeitung (of Darmstadt), Germany.
We know of no military paper which surpasses the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in comprehensive range of subjects. It cannot be said that the knowledge, the views, the talent for presenting opinions and facts displayed in its columns are surpassed in any European military paper. We particularly prize this Journal because it gives us a direct view of American military affairs, which hitherto we have been compelled to regard through the partisan spectacles of French and English writers.

From the Baltimore American.
Serving most essentially the interest of the ARMY AND NAVY, it should be in the hands of every officer, providing him with official data which he can in no other way so readily and promptly obtain, and spreading before him, from the best sources, the most recent information upon all subjects relating to either service.

From the Boston Advertiser.
The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has conquered a prominent place in our periodical literature by consistent and meritorious effort, and stands now without a rival in its peculiar sphere. * * * The standard authority of military criticism form a professional point of view.

From the New York Times.
The JOURNAL deserves the confidence and support of all connected with both military and naval branches of the service, and of the public generally, as an able and faithful representative of our nation's defenders.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,
Proprietors,
Office No. 39 Park Row, New York.

PHELPS, JEWETT & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Consisting of
PARLOR, RECEPTION, LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM, CHAMBER, AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

They invite the attention of their friends and the public to a critical examination of their stock, one of the
Largest and Best Assorted in the City, at
Nos. 264 and 266 CANAL STREET, New York.

SENT FREE
SOMETHING EVERYBODY SHOULD READ AND KEEP
SEND FOR IT
W. C. JEWETT 312 BROADWAY NEW YORK

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS, UNDER THE ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1866.

Sealed proposals to furnish Timber and other Materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M., of the 28th of June next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed, "Proposals for Timber, &c., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy Yards, and those of all the yards, on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy Yard and the Purchasing Paymaster for each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective Yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid for any which it may deem exorbitant.

Surities in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. An additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective Yard, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

Class No. 1, white oak logs; No. 2, white oak keel or keelson pieces; No. 3, white oak curved timber; No. 4, white oak plank; No. 5, white oak boards; No. 6, yellow pine logs; No. 7, yellow pine beams; No. 8, yellow pine mast and spar timber; No. 9, white pine deck and stage plank; No. 10, white pine mast timber; No. 11, white pine logs, plank, and boards; No. 12, hackmatack timber; No. 13, ash logs, plank, and boards; No. 14, ash oars; No. 15, hickory butts and bars; No. 16, black walnut, maple, cherry, mahogany, white wood, and veneers; No. 17, cedar and cypress boards; No. 18, locust timber; No. 19, white oak staves and headings; No. 20, Wank spruce; No. 21, locust trenails and wedges; No. 22, ligustrum; No. 23, iron—round, flat, and square; No. 24, steel; No. 25, iron spikes; No. 26, iron nails—wrought and cut; No. 30, lead; No. 32, dry goods and upholstery; No. 33, hardware; No. 34, tools for stores; No. 36, white lead; No. 37, zinc paints; No. 38, colored paints, driers, &c.; No. 39, varnish, &c.; No. 40, linseed oil; No. 41, glass; No. 42, brushes; No. 44, fish oil; No. 45, tallow, soap, and sweet oil; No. 47, ship chandlery; No. 48, oakum; No. 49, tank iron; No. 50, ingot copper; No. 52, poles; No. 53, bellows.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy Yards:

KITTERY.
Nos. 4, 6, 9, 10, 13, 17, 19, 23, 27, 29, 32, 33, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47.

CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47, 48.

BROOKLYN.
Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47, 49, 50.

PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 4, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 20, 23, 25, 28, 31, 33, 34, 38, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 47, 48, 50.

WASHINGTON.
Nos. 1, 6, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 47, 50, 52, 55.

NORFOLK.
Nos. 1, 4, 6, 11, 19.

ASTOR HOUSE.

STETSON & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
Broadway,
NEW YORK.

THE HORACE WATERS Grand,
Square and Upright PIANOS, MELOPHONS, HARMONIUMS and CABINET ORGANS. Wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from \$60 to \$225. Factory and warehouses, 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

B. B. MERRILL,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
No. 8 Astor House, New York.
A full assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to Military Uniforms, &c.

WARNOCK & CO.,
ARMY AND NAVY
HATS, CAPS, EQUIPMENTS, and EMBROIDERIES
per Regulation.
A choice assortment of ladies' fine turn.
Nicholas Hotel, 519 Broadway, New York.

STEINWAY & SONS'**GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES,**

Are now acknowledged the best instruments in America as well as in Europe, having taken Thirty-two First Premiums, Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with two hundred and sixty-nine Pianos, from all parts of the world.

Among the many and most valuable improvements introduced by Messrs. Steinway & Sons in their Pianofortes,

THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS is directed to their

PATENT AGRAPPE ARRANGEMENT.

The value and importance of this invention having been practically tested, in all their grand and highest-priced Square Piano-fortes, and admitted to be the greatest improvement of modern times, they now announce that they have determined to introduce their "Patent Agrappe Arrangement" in every Piano-forte manufactured by them, without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap the full advantage of this great improvement.

Extract from the testimonial of the most distinguished Artists to STEINWAY & SONS:

Among the chief points of the uniform excellence of the STEINWAY PIANOS are:

Greatest possible depth, richness, and volume of tone, combined with a rare brilliancy, clearness, and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale; and, above all, a surprising duration of sound, the pure and sympathetic quality of which never changes under the most delicate or powerful touch.

We therefore consider the STEINWAY Pianos in all respects the best instruments made in this country or in Europe, use them solely and exclusively ourselves in public or private, and recommend them invariably to our friends and the Public.

S. B. MILLS, WM. MASON, A. H. PRASE,
ROBT. GOLDBECK, ROBERT HELLER, THEO. EISEL, FELD,
HENRY C. TIMM, WM. BEROE, C. BERGMANN,
GEO. W. MOROAN, E. MUZIO, MAX MAERTZEN
THEO. THOMAS, CARL ANSCHUTZ,
And many others.

STEINWAY & SONS'

WAREHOUSES, Nos. 71 and 73 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, between Union square and Irving place, New York.

**READ THE TESTIMONY.**

From ALEXANDER N. DOUGHERTY, M. D., late Surgeon Army of the James, Newark, N. J.

"Having been made acquainted with the composition of the preparation known as VAN BUSKIRK'S SOZODONT, I have, for some time past, permitted its use in my family, where it has given entire satisfaction. It is an elegant toilet article, well worthy of the encomiums it has received."

From G. F. J. COLBURN, Doctor of Dental Surgery, Newark, N. J.

"The Popular Dentifrice known as Van Buskirk's 'Sozodont,' besides being a very pleasant addition to the toilet, contains ingredients that, if used according to the directions, will prove of the greatest utility to the health of the mouth and teeth."

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE STODART**NEW SCALE
PIANOFORTE**

Recommends itself to those desirous of purchasing an instrument unequalled in strength of mechanism, durability of wear, beauty of tone, exquisiteness of touch, and elegance of finish.

In addition to those desirable qualities peculiarly its own, the STODART Pianoforte contains every really valuable improvement, placing them, in every essential, superior to any other Piano now manufactured.

Thirty years of continued success in the manufacture and sale of the Stodart Piano have distributed these instruments throughout the land, and in no case have they failed to give unqualified satisfaction to the purchaser.

STODART & MORRIS,
684 BROADWAY.

L. BROWN & CO.,
LATE SOMER, BROWN & CO.,

BANKERS,
Collectors of

MILITARY AND NAVAL CLAIMS,
No. 1 PARK PLACE, 2d floor,

NEW YORK.

Careful attention given to collecting all just claims of Officers and Soldiers, and liberal advances made if desired. We Cash and Collect Quartermasters' and Ordnance Vouchers, Certificates of Indebtedness, and Treasury Certificates issued from the Second Auditor's Office.

We give special attention and great care to obtaining PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, Clothing Accounts, etc., for discharged Officers and Soldiers and the heirs of deceased.

Prompt attention given to all correspondence.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY, GRAHAM & CO.,

19 Maiden Lane and 22 John-st., New York,

DEALERS IN

ARMS AND MILITARY GOODS, PRESENTATION SWORDS

AND PISTOLS, FLAGS, &c., &c.,

BREECH-LOADING RIFLES AND SHOT GUNS.

Publishers of THE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF ARMS, &c.

ARMY AND NAVY BUTTON CO.

AND

WATERBURY BUTTON CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF ARMY, NAVY, MARINE, REVENUE, POLICE, LIVERY, AND FANCY GILT AND PLATED BUTTONS.

Buttons of all States, both Line and Staff, constantly on hand, and every description of Gilt and Brass Military Trimmings.

49 CHAMBERS STREET,
NEW YORK.

DEPOTS:

17 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

MILLER & CO.,

Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in

MILITARY AND FANCY GOODS,

PISTOLS, AMMUNITION, SWORDS,

BELTS, HATS, EMBROIDERIES,

CASQUES, CAPS, MONEY-BELTS,

GAUNTLETS,

WRITING, DRESSING, WORK, GLOVE,

TOILET, JEWEL, CIGAR CASES.

Fans, Field and Opera Glasses, Reticules, Lunch and Travelling Bags, Flasks, Pocket Books, Etc.

NO. 9 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

BAKER & MCKENNEY,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

MILITARY GOODS,

141 GRAND STREET,

East of Broadway,

NEW YORK.

MILITARY INSTRUCTOR.

COLONEL WM. W. TOMPKINS

Has the honor to announce to his military friends, and the public generally, that he has located himself corner of Centre and Grand streets (Sixth Regiment Armory Rooms), where he continues to impart

MILITARY INSTRUCTION

In Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery Tactics; prepares persons for commands in every grade in each branch of the service. He will in future attend daily from 8½ A. M. to 12 M., and from 1½ P. M. to 6 P. M. (Other hours by arrangement.)

All persons are required to commence at the elementary lessons—review the past, if already in commission—in order that each may become competent to instruct those entrusted to their charge. CITIZENS made competent to fill any grade.

A course embraces 30 lessons imparted twice a week. Charge, \$15 for each arm, payable at beginning.

TAKE YOUR OWN MEASURE, AND SEND YOUR ORDER TO

E. A. BROOKS, Agt.

Importer and Manufacturer of

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

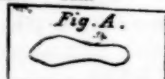
575 Broadway, New York.

Directions for Measuring the Foot.

First. Place the foot upon a piece of paper and trace the outline of same with a pencil, which will give the length and spread of the foot, as shown in figure A.

Second. Make the following measurements, as shown in figure B, viz:

1st. The ball of foot.
2d. " Low instep.
3d. " High instep.
4th. " Heel.
5th. " Ankle.
6th. " Calc.



Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1865, by Edwin A. Brooks, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York.

THIS HOUSE IS THE LARGEST IN THE CITY,
AND WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1848.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR

JUNE—Contains Portraits of Hon. Solomon Foot, Thomas Jefferson, Aaron Burr, Constance Emily Kent, Jenny Lind, a Group of Moquis or Utah Indians, with upwards of twenty illustrations and sketches of character; also Practical Physiognomy, Love and Lovers, Marriage and Divorce, Celibacy, Revelation and Science, Your Likeness, Strong Men, Hints to Preachers and Sextons, Physical Culture, True Politeness, How to Talk, Fashions, etc. \$2 a year, or 20 cents a number. A new volume—the 44th—begins with the next number. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 328 Broadway, New York.

**HEADQUARTERS OF ARMY
OFFICERS.****BANCROFT HOUSE,**

COT. BROADWAY AND 20TH ST., N. Y.

To the Officers of the Army:

GENTLEMEN: Permit me to call your attention to the fact that I have leased the above Hotel for a term of years, and have refurnished and renovated the entire establishment, and am now prepared for the reception of the travelling public. My old friends of the Army, to whom I am so much indebted for success in the past, I would most respectfully invite to a trial of my accommodations, and guarantee that no effort on my part will be spared to make the time spent at my House agreeable.

The "BANCROFT" is most admirably located, both for parties visiting New York on business or pleasure, being in the immediate vicinity of Union and Madison Squares, the Fifth Avenue, and other most prominent Hotels of the City. It is also easy of access, either by car or stage, which pass the door almost every moment, conveying passengers from the Battery to the Central Park; while for quiet, comfort, and all the modern conveniences, it cannot be surpassed by any Hotel in the City.

Yours, respectfully,

ALBERT H. CRANEY,

Late of the EBBITT HOUSE, Washington, D. C.

S. D. KEHOE,

Manufacturer of
KEHOE'S

CELEBRATED INDIAN CLUBS,

103 ELM STREET,

One door from Canal Street, NEW YORK.

KEHOE'S INDIAN CLUBS.

PRICES.

6, 7 and 8 lbs. per pair.....\$5 00 15 lbs. per pair.....\$10 00
10 lbs. per pair..... 6 00 20 lbs. per pair..... 14 00
12 lbs. per pair..... 7 00 25 lbs. per pair..... 16 00
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
2 lbs. per pair.....\$2 00 4 lbs. per pair.....\$3 50
3 lbs. per pair..... 3 00 5 lbs. per pair..... 4 00

WOODEN DUMB BELLS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN (Ireland.) The Inman Line, sailing twice a week, carrying the U. S. Mails, EVERY SATURDAY—EVERY WEDNESDAY, From Pier 44, North River. RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, By the Mail Steamer Sailing Every Saturday: FIRST CABIN.....\$120 STEERAGE.....\$35 to London..... 125 to London..... 40 to Paris..... 135 to Paris..... 50 Wednesday's Steamers will temporarily carry freight only. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, \$40. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

D. B. JOHNSTON,

99 BLEECKER STREET,

(Formerly Captain in 162d regiment N.Y.V.)

Having returned to the business, has completed all arrangements, and is now selling the

CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES

in the market; combining all the improvements of value in any instrument, including GRAND SQUARE SCALE, FULL IRON FRAME, OVERSTRUNG BASS, BUSHED KEYS, OVAL PINS—all of the latest style and improved mechanism of the very best workmanship and material. Every Piano warranted for five years, or as long as the purchaser wishes.

OLD PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

FLORENCE**SEWING MACHINES.**

HIGHEST PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL,
FAIR AM. INST., 1865.

REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION—FOUR SEPA
RATE STITCHES—UNIFORM SELF-AD-

JUSTING TENSION.

WILL GATHER AND SEW A RUFFLE AT THE
SAME TIME.

GREAT CAPACITY AND GREAT SIMPLICITY

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,

505 BROADWAY, New York.

ETNA**INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.**

(Chartered 1824.)

OFFICE, 170 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....\$300,000.

Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Rent,

Leases, &c., against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE,

and MARINE RISKS on LAKES, RIVERS and

CANALS.

F. A. CONKLING, President.

H. C. BEACH, Vice-President.

C. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.,

No. 6 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK,

Dealers in everything necessary for the Uniform of the ARMY AND NAVY—Swords, Sashes, Belts, Shoulder-strips, Epaulettes, Laces, Buttons, Fatigues, &c., &c.; also a large and complete assortment of Firearms, Cutlery, Double and single-bbl. Shot Guns, and Sporting Ammunition in every variety. Sole agents for Heiffer's celebrated Army Kamm, Westley Richards' Fowling Pieces and Rifles, Eley's Percussion Caps for Revolvers, &c.—Publishers of the 'Uniform of U. S. Navy.'

**COLUMBIA HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS.**

The above House is now open for the reception of visitors. The undersigned has returned to the COLUMBIA, and will have the superintendence of the establishment the present season, and will be happy to meet his old friends and the public generally. W. S. BALCK, Superintendent. Saratoga Springs, May 26, 1866.

THE NATION

Is now issued twice a week—on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS—and the subscription price is only

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

The paper has received, and continues to receive, from the most eminent men of all professions and persuasions, the heartiest expressions of commendation, and it is believed that it meets more fully than any journal ever before published in this country the wants of all those who are interested in Art, Science, and Literature, and who desire more careful and deliberate discussions of political topics than the daily press, as a general rule, is able to supply.

Published by JOS. H. RICHARDS,
No. 130 Nassau street, New York.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY WHO

LOST THEIR PERSONAL EFFECTS when serving on vessels lost or destroyed, can recover pay for the same by the recent Act of Congress. We have the proper forms for application.

L. BROWN & CO.,
No. 1 Park Place, up-stairs.

UNITED STATES**Army and Navy Journal;**

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE

ARMY AND NAVY,

and to the

DISSEMINATION OF CORRECT MILITARY INFORMATION. Terms.—\$6 per annum in advance; \$3 for six months in advance. Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty-five cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,
39 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
AMERICAN NEWS CO., 121 Nassau-st.,
General Agents